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**Inter-Collegiate Classical Series**

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**IN LATINUM**

*(CICERO)*

**FOR**

**ACADEMIES AND HIGH SCHOOLS**

**BY**

**J. D. S. RIGGS, PH.D.**

**PRESIDENT OTTAWA UNIVERSITY, OTTAWA, KANSAS**

**REVISED BY**

**H. F. SCOTT, A.M.**

**THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY**

**BASED UPON SELECTED ORATIONS AND  
LETTERS OF CICERO.**

**CHICAGO**

**SCOTT, FORESMAN AND COMPANY**

**1903**

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Mar 14, 1935

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## PREFACE.

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THE present volume is the second of a series founded on the Latin authors read in preparation for college. It is offered in fulfilment of a plan that was announced at the time of the publication of the part based upon the Commentaries of Caesar.

In general, the plan is the same as that of the first part. Material is furnished for oral and written work, and questions in Latin to be answered from the text are also given with the exercises on the Orations against Catiline. With the exercises on the Manilian Law and the Archias, these questions have been omitted, as it will be easy for the teachers to carry out the same plan if it is desired. It will be found that the vocabulary of the text has been followed closely enough to make a special vocabulary unnecessary in connection with the book. By this means the vocabulary of Cicero will become more firmly fixed in the student's memory, and he will gain a more thorough knowledge of the authors read, in addition to receiving a thorough drill in the essential points of Latin syntax.

The Letters, upon which the exercises following the Archias are based, are found in the edition of Cicero prepared by Dr. H. W. Johnston, of The Indiana University.

I wish here to acknowledge my especial indebtedness to Professor Johnston, who read the proof-sheets, and made several suggestions which have added materially to the value of the book ; also to W. H. Johnson, A.M., my colaborer in Granville Academy, who furnished part of the exercises upon the Orations for Archias and the Manilian Law.

J. D. S. RIGGS.

GRANVILLE, OHIO, *December 1, 1892.*

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#### PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

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IN making this revision of the *In Latinum*, the following points have been kept in mind :

*First*, A larger number of grammar references for study and illustration have been given.

*Second*, The sentences follow the text more closely than in the first edition.

*Third*, Wherever possible, two sentences have been given for each construction in the lesson where the references occur, and one in the review lesson.

*Fourth*, The material has been rearranged so that the assignments of work can be made more easily to correspond with the text itself.

*Fifth*, At the suggestion of those who have been using the book, an occasional change in the form of the sentences has been made.

The revision has been made by Mr. H. F. Scott, of The



Indiana University, under the direction of the Editors-in-Chief of the Inter-Collegiate Classical Series.

It is hoped that the large number of friends of the former edition will be pleased with the changes made, and that many new friends may be drawn to the book.

## REFERENCES AND EXPLANATIONS.

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The grammatical references are to the Latin Grammars of Allen & Greenough (A.), Bennett (B.), Gildersleeve (G.), and Harkness Complete (H.).

The punctuation after the grammatical references indicates what parts of the reference are to be read; *e.g.*, A. 248 *c* I indicates that only the sub-head I under *c* of section 248 is of importance; H. 385, I. and II. indicates that section 385 and the sub-heads I. and II. are to be read.

In the Latin words used the quantity of all long vowels is marked thus: ū; short vowels are unmarked.

# CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE . . . . .	3
FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE	
Chapters 1-6 . . . . .	9
First Review Lesson . . . . .	15
Chapters 7-13 . . . . .	16
Second Review Lesson . . . . .	23
SECOND ORATION AGAINST CATILINE	
Chapters 1-6 . . . . .	25
Third Review Lesson . . . . .	30
Chapters 7-13 . . . . .	31
Fourth Review Lesson . . . . .	38
THIRD ORATION AGAINST CATILINE	
Chapters 1-6 . . . . .	41
Fifth Review Lesson . . . . .	47
Chapters 7-12 . . . . .	48
Sixth Review Lesson . . . . .	54
FOURTH ORATION AGAINST CATILINE	
Chapters 1-5 . . . . .	56
Seventh Review Lesson . . . . .	60
Chapters 6-11 . . . . .	62
Eighth Review Lesson . . . . .	67

ORATION FOR THE MANILIAN LAW	PAGE
Chapters 1-12 . . . . .	69
Ninth Review Lesson . . . . .	78
Chapters 13-24 . . . . .	80
Tenth Review Lesson . . . . .	89
 ORATION FOR ARCHIAS	
Chapters 1-12 . . . . .	91
Eleventh Review Lesson . . . . .	99
 SELECTED LETTERS . . . . .	101
 INDEX . . . . .	107

# IN LATINUM.

---

*CICERO.*

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## FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

### CHAPTER 1.

Accusative in Exclamations: **A.** 240 *d*; **B.** 183; **G.** 343 1; **H.** 421.

Substantive Clauses Introduced by *quod*, in Apposition: **A.** 333, note; **B.** 299 *a*); **G.** 525 2; **H.** 588 II. 3.

*A.* 1. How long, Catiline, will your unrestrained audacity exhaust our patience? 2. O the madness of Catiline, who comes into the senate! 3. You desire to lay waste the earth with fire and sword. 4. I shall not pass by those ancient [precedents], that Spurius Maelius was killed by Caius Servilius Ahala, and that Tiberius Gracchus was slain by Publius Scipio. 5. O the courage which there once was in this state! 6. I pass by this [fact], that we have a decree of the senate against you.

*B.* O the patience of the senate! O the audacity of Catiline! He is not at all moved, senators (*patrēs cōscripti*), by the night guard of the Palatine, the fear

of the people, or the assembling of loyal [men]. Tiberius Gracchus was slain by a private [citizen], Publius Scipio, Spurius Maelius by the hand of Ahala; mischievous citizens were once restrained by more severe punishments than the most bitter enemies; and Catiline ought long ago to have been killed according to (**ex**) the decree of the senate.

- C. 1. Quid primum Cicerō Catilinam rogāvit (*ask*)?  
 2. Cum Catilīna in senātum vēnisset, quid fēcit?  
 3. Quem Pūblius Scipiō interfēcit? 4. Quārē eum interfēcit? 5. In quem cōsulēs senātūs cōsultum habēbant?

#### CHAPTER 2.

Interrogative Particles: **A.** 210 *a, c*; **B.** 162, 2 *a), b), c)*; **G.** 454-456; **H.** 378.

Genitive of Quality: **A.** 215; **B.** 203; **G.** 365; **H.** 440 3.

**A.** 1. The consuls did not permit the edge of their authority to grow dull, did they? 2. Lucius Opimius, the consul, had a decree of the senate of this sort. 3. O the inactivity of the consuls, who have not ordered Catiline to be arrested! 4. I shall not pass by this fact, that no one dares defend you. 5. You do not wish me to be merciful in so great dangers to the state (*genitive*), do you? 6. We, to whom the public welfare has been intrusted by a decree of this sort, have permitted Catiline to live.

**B.** By a decree of the senate the public welfare was intrusted to Lucius Opimius, the consul, who immediately slew Marcus Fulvius, with his children, and Caius Gracchus, [a man] of very illustrious ancestry. Al-

though we have had a similar decree of the senate against (*in with acc.*) you, Catiline, for twenty days (the twentieth day), it is shut up in the records, and we see you persisting in (*cōfirmāre*) your audacity, and devising every day some [form of] ruin for the republic. As long as you live (*future*) my many strong guards will hold you in check, and the eyes of many will watch you.

C. 1. Quibus rēs pūblica permissa est? 2. Quī interfectī sunt? 3. Ubi senātūs cōnsultum fuit? 4. Quid Cicerō cupīvit? 5. Quō in locō (*where*) sunt collocāta castra contrā populum Rōmānum?

---

CHAPTER 3.

Dates: **A.** 376; **B.** 371; **G.** p. 491; **H.** 755.

Construction with *licet*: **A.** 331 *z*, note 3; **B.** 295 6; **H.** 564 II. 1.

A. 1. Can you deny that all your plans are clearer to us than the light? 2. The shadows of night cannot conceal plans of this sort. 3. I remember that many prominent men (*principēs*) fled from Rome on the twenty-eighth of October. 4. Did I not say in the senate that Manlius would be in arms on the twenty-seventh of October? 5. You may now be content (it is permitted, etc.) with the departure of the others. 6. You may now see that Catiline is hemmed in by my guards.

B. The darkness of night, Catiline, cannot conceal your wicked plans, nor can the walls of a private house contain the voices of your conspiracy. Will you not

change your purpose and give up thought of (forget) slaughter and incendiarism? Can you deny that I said in the senate that many prominent men of the state would flee from Rome on the twenty-eighth of October for the sake of saving their lives (preserving themselves)? You, beset by my guards, will not be able to do anything, or to plot anything, which will escape my notice.

- C. 1. Quid dē C. Manliō Cicerō praedixit (*fortell*)?  
 2. Quā dē causā principēs civitātis Rōmā profūgerunt?  
 3. Cūr Catilīna contrā rem publicam sē commovēre nōn potuit? 4. Quō in statū (*in what condition*) Kal. Nov. Praeneste fuit?

---

#### CHAPTER 4.

Ablative of Separation: **A.** 243; **B.** 214; **G.** 390; **H.** 461  
 Supine in -um: **A.** 302; **B.** 340; **G.** 435; **H.** 633.

A. 1. Catiline came into the senate on the eighth of November. 2. You may now know (it is permitted to know) that I am watching for the safety of the state. 3. Two Roman knights promised to free you from care. 4. The city has not yet been freed from your madness. 5. Many prominent (**summi**) men came in the morning to greet me. 6. The Roman knights who came to the consul to greet [him] were excluded.

B. Catiline dares not deny that on that former night he came with his confederates to the house of Marcus Laeca; that he assigned the parts of the city for setting on fire; that he chose [those] who should go out with him; and that he found two knights who promised to



kill the consul. If he denies it, I can prove it ; for here in our number there are certain [men] who were at the house of Laeca on the same night.

C. 1. Ubi Catilinam fuisse Cicerō dixit? 2. Quī eōdem convēnērunt? 3. Dē quibus rēbus quīdam in senātū cōgitābant? 4. Quid duo equitēs Rōmānī polliciti sunt?

---

#### CHAPTER 5.

Causal Clauses with *quod*: **A.** 321; **B.** 286; **G.** 540, 541; **H.** 588 I., II.

Apposition: **A.** 184; **B.** 169; **G.** 321; **H.** 393.

A. 1. Catiline did not go forth from the city on the seventh of November. 2. You have freed me from great fear because you have led out your followers with you. 3. Manlius will come to the city to attack (*supine*) the consul. 4. The temples of the immortal gods, the protectors of this city, will be defended. 5. Cicero the consul did not dare to command Catiline to go into exile, but he advised it. 6. I have not ordered you to be killed, because I did not dare do this.

B. Since you have doomed (called) the temples of the immortal gods, the houses of the city, and the lives of the citizens to destruction, the consul urges you to go out of the city. So foul, so horrible, and so dangerous a curse to the republic can be escaped, provided only the immortal gods defend her. If you, Catiline, will do that which I command, and lead out with you all your [friends], I shall be freed from great fear, and shall

return thanks (*grātiās agere*) to the immortal gods and to Jupiter Stator especially.

C. 1. Quid facere voluit Catilīna comitiīs cōsulāribus? 2. Quōmodo (*how*) Cicerō sē dēfendit? 3. Quās rēs Catilīna ad exitium ac vāstitātem vōcāvit? 4. Quid Cicerō facere nōndum ausus est?

---

#### CHAPTER 6.

Subjunctive in Clauses of Characteristic: **A.** 320; **B.** 283; **G.** 631 2; **H.** 591.

Preteritive Verbs: **A.** 279 *e*; **B.** 133 2; **G.** 175 5; **H.** 299 2.

A. 1. There is no one in this city who does not hate and fear Catiline. 2. Domestic baseness and private dishonor cling to (*in with abl.*) his reputation. 3. I shall not pass by that which pertains to the safety of us all. 4. There is no one who does not know that you attempted to kill me, the consul. 5. Catiline accomplished nothing because the consul withstood his madness. 6. This band of worthless men hates the consul, and wishes to kill him.

B. Can anything in this city be pleasing to Catiline, when (since) he knows that there is no mark of domestic baseness which is not branded upon his life; that there is no disgrace of private affairs which does not cling to his reputation; that the complete ruin of his fortunes threatens him upon the next Ides? His eyes have never been free from (*carēre*) lust, his hands from crime, or his body from infamy. All hate and fear him, on account of (*propter with acc.*) his private baseness

and on account of those things which pertain to the highest public welfare.

C. 1. Cūr Cicerō incrēdibile Catilīnae scelus praetermisit? 2. Quid Catilīna pridē Kalendās Iānuāriās fēcīt? 3. Quid scelerī ac furōrī eius obstitit? 4. Quem interficere cōnātus est?

## FIRST REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 1-6.)

Ablative of Separation: **A.** 243; **B.** 214; **G.** 390; **H.** 461.

Accusative in Exclamation: **A.** 240 *d*; **B.** 183; **G.** 343 1; **H.** 421.

Apposition: **A.** 184; **B.** 169; **G.** 321; **H.** 393.

Causal Clauses with **quod**: **A.** 321; **B.** 286; **G.** 540, 541; **H.** 588, I., II.

Dates: **A.** 376; **B.** 371; **G.** p. 491; **H.** 755.

Genitive of Quality: **A.** 215; **B.** 203; **G.** 365; **H.** 440 3.

Interrogative Particles: **A.** 210 *a, c*; **B.** 162, 2 *a), b), c)*; **G.** 454-456; **H.** 378.

Construction with **licet**: **A.** 331 *i*, note 3; **B.** 295 6; **H.** 564 II. 1.

Preteritive Verbs: **A.** 279 *e*; **B.** 133 2; **G.** 175 5; **H.** 299 2.

Relative Clauses of Characteristic: **A.** 320; **B.** 283; **G.** 631 2; **H.** 591.

Substantive Clauses Introduced by **quod**, in Apposition: **A.** 333, note; **B.** 299 *a)*; **G.** 525 2; **H.** 588, II. 3.

Supine in **-um**: **A.** 302; **B.** 340; **G.** 435; **H.** 633.

1. O brave Scipio, who dared kill the enemy of his country! 2. Cicero will not wait, for these reasons, that a camp has been pitched in the defiles of Etruria, and the number of the enemy is increasing daily. 3. You do not dare defend Catiline, do you? Is he not an enemy of his country? 4. Every one knows that you have formed plans of this sort, and you dare not deny

it. 5. When Catiline came into the senate on the eighth of November, he saw that his plans had been exposed. 6. You may now depart from the city since I do not dare kill you. 7. Cicero was content when he had freed the city from the conspiracy. 8. Catiline did not go to the consul's house to greet him, but sent two of his companions. 9. I shall not permit you to remain with us longer because you are an enemy to the city. 10. Caius Servilius the praetor was killed in the consulship of Caius Marius and Lucius Valerius. 11. There is no one who can deny that Manlius is in Etruria. 12. Catiline hated the consul and wished to kill him. 13. We ought to return thanks to the gods because this conspiracy has been brought to light. 14. Did Cicero say in the senate that many were watching and guarding Catiline? 15. Who is there in the city who does not know that you wished to kill the consul?

---

#### CHAPTER 7,

Conditional Sentences, Third Type (Contrary to Fact): **A.** 308;  
**B.** 304; **G.** 597; **H.** 579.

Tense with *simul atque*: **A.** 324; **B.** 287; **G.** 561; **H.** 602.

**A.** 1. There is nothing in the city which can delight you. 2. As soon as Catiline had sat down he saw that he was suspected. 3. If my country feared me in that manner I would not come into the senate. 4. The citizens hate you because you think of nothing but crime. 5. As soon as the consul came into the senate his friends greeted him. 6. If I saw that my fellow citizens hated me I should withdraw from their sight.

*B.* When Catiline came into the senate he was greeted by no one out of this large (*tantus*) assembly. Although this has happened to no one within the memory of man, and he recognizes that his presence is offensive to (wounds the feelings of) all, yet he is unwilling (*nōlle*) to withdraw from those who hate him and to leave the city. He neither respects the authority of his country (*patria*) nor dreads her power, but is plotting concerning the slaughter (*caedēs*) of many citizens. Wherefore she commands him to depart and free her from fear.

*C.* 1. Simul atque Catilīna adsēdit, quid omnēs cōsulārēs fēcērunt? 2. Quid dē Catilīnā iūdicāvit patria? 3. Quae Catilīnae impūnīta fuērunt? 4. Quid Catilīnam facere patria iussit?

---

## CHAPTER 8.

Dative of Indirect Object: *A.* 225; *B.* 187; *G.* 345; *H.* 424.

Conditional Sentences, Second Type (Future less Vivid): *A.* 307, 2 *b*; *B.* 303; *G.* 596; *H.* 576.

*A.* 1. If you should give yourself into custody you would not avoid suspicion. 2. There is no one who dares keep you at his house. 3. Will you not intrust your life to Quintus Metellus the praetor? 4. As soon as you were rejected by Manius Lepidus you came to me. 5. If you had known what these men think of you, you would have withdrawn from the city. 6. If I should say this to Marcus Marcellus the senate would lay violent hands on me.

*B.* For the sake of avoiding suspicion, Catiline said that he was willing to give himself into custody. He

asked that he might live at the house of Manius Lepidus, or of Quintus Metellus, the praetor, but he was rejected by them. Then his boon companion, Marcus Metellus, said that he would keep Catiline at his home. Catiline says he will comply if the senate decrees (*future perfect*) that it is its pleasure that he commit his life to flight and solitude.

C. 1. Nōn ā M. Lepidō receptus, ad quem Catilīna vēnit? 2. Quid Cicerō respondit? 3. Quid Catilīna dē M. Metellō putāvit? 4. Quid Cicerō Catilinam facere iussit?

---

#### CHAPTER 9.

Optative Subjunctive: **A.** 267, 5; **B.** 279, 1, 2; **G.** 260, 261; **H.** 558.

Genitive of Indefinite Value: **A.** 252 a; **B.** 203, 3; **G.** 379, 380; **H.** 448.

A. 1. I wish that you would set out, as I have often said to you! 2. If you should go into exile I should scarcely endure the reproaches of my fellow-citizens. 3. But it is worth the cost provided only you go into exile. 4. I wish that I could induce you to yield to the exigencies of the state! 5. If Catiline goes forth with that band of criminals it will be worth the cost. 6. If you dreaded the penalty of the laws you would plan [to go into] exile.

B. Catiline is not such a man (*is*) as to be frightened (*an ut clause*) by my voice and induced to go into exile. If, recalled by shame from baseness, he should meditate flight, a storm of unpopularity would threaten me. But

it is worth while, provided he will separate himself from the good and go out with his wanton band of miscreants. And yet, why should I seem to have driven him out, since I know that Catiline has agreed upon a day with Manlius, and has sent forward that silver eagle which I hope will be fatal to him and all his [friends]?

C. 1. Quid Cicerō in posteritātem sibi impendēre dixit? 2. Sī Catilīna servīre laudī Cicerōnis et glōriae voluisset, quid fēcisset? 3. Quid Catilīna praemīsīt? 4. Quō in locō (*where*) Cicerō armātōs praestōlārī dixit?

---

CHAPTER 10.

Ablative with Deponents: **A.** 249; **B.** 218, 1; **G.** 407; **H.** 477.

Objective Genitive: **A.** 217; **B.** 200; **G.** 363, 2; **H.** 440 2.

A. 1. You see that Catiline is impelled by the desire of war, which will give him incredible pleasure. 2. I wish that you might desire peace. 3. To plot against the property of peaceful citizens was worth while. 4. Catiline does not thoroughly enjoy peace. 5. You have thoroughly enjoyed that brigandage which you call war. 6. You will soon be worn out by the endurance of cold and hunger.

B. Catiline has at length gone where his unrestrained desire long attracted him. For this (thing) he was saved by fortune and trained by his own wish. He thoroughly enjoyed those labors which are boasted of because he has never desired peace. He has displayed endurance of cold and hunger, but he will be worn out

by lack of everything. He would have ruined the state if I had not kept him out of the consulship.

C. 1. Quālem manum Catilina nactus est? 2. Quī labōrēs Catalinae ferēbantur? 3. Quantum prōfēcit Cicerō cum Catilinam ā cōsulātū reppulit? 4. Quid nōmināvit Cicerō bellum quod Catilīna suscēpit?

---

### CHAPTER 11.

Ablative after Comparatives: **A.** 247; **B.** 217; **G.** 398; **H.** 471.  
Conditional Sentences, First Type (Nothing Implied): **A.** 305  
*a*; **B.** 302; **G.** 595; **H.** 574.

A. 1. Those worthless citizens and slaves thoroughly enjoy danger. 2. The city is dearer to me than the customs (*sing.*) of our ancestors. 3. If Cicero neglects the safety of the citizens he is an enemy of the state. 4. Fear of unpopularity shall not hinder the punishment of the leader of this conspiracy. 5. The laws are not dearer to me than the safety of Roman citizens. 6. If you fear unpopularity, you do not show gratitude (**grātiā referre**) to the Roman people.

B. I have permitted this man, who is the leader of a conspiracy and the instigator of crime, to go forth from the city in order that you may see that he is an enemy. I would not have feared unpopularity if I had punished him with death. For you know that the public welfare is dearer to me than life, and that I have never on account of fear neglected the safety of you who have raised me to the highest [position of] power.



- C. 1. Quid Cicerō ā sē dētestārī et dēprecārī voluit ?  
 2. Quem rēs pūblica dīxit Cicerōnem exīre pati ? 3.  
 Quam invidiam Cicerō timuit ?

---

 CHAPTER 12.

Supine in -ū: **A.** 303; **B.** 340, 2; **G.** 436; **H.** 635.

Irregular Tense Use in Contrary to Fact Conditional Sentences: **A.** 308, *a*; **B.** 304, 2; **G.** 597, Rem. 1; **H.** 579 1.

A. 1. I consider that the best thing to do is to punish Catiline with death. 2. All the most distinguished citizens know that this is best [to do]. 3. If the consul feared Catiline he would not have given him the enjoyment of one hour to live. 4. Fame which has been won by courage is dearer to me than life. 5. If he knows that a conspiracy has been made he does not confess it. 6. If you saw the dangers (*ea*) which threaten, you would not have strengthened this conspiracy.

B. This gladiator ought not to be given the enjoyment of a single hour for living, nor ought I to fear that I shall be polluted by his blood, and yet I do not consider it best to punish him with death. When Catiline has gathered (*fut. perf.*) his [friends] from all sides, and this full-grown plague of the republic has been eradicated and destroyed, there will be no one so foolish as not to see that he strengthened the conspiracy by not believing.

- C. 1. Quōmodo nōn nullī spem Catilīnae aluērunt ?  
 2. Cūr Cicerōnī invidia posteritātis verenda erat ? 3. Quid

nōn nullōs in senātū facere Cicerō dixit? 4. Quid dixissent multī improbi, sī in Catilinam Cicerō animadvertisset?

---

## CHAPTER 13.

Hortatory (Volitive) Subjunctive: **A.** 266; **B.** 274, 275; **G.** 363; **H.** 559.

Two Accusatives with Verbs of Naming, etc.: **A.** 339, 1 a; **B.** 177; **G.** 340; **H.** 410.

**A.** 1. The best thing to do is to cease to plot against the consul. 2. If you knew that Catiline was plotting against me, you would not have permitted him to remain (*residēre*) in the city. 3. Let the consul free the city from fear and danger. 4. There will be diligence in the consuls, valor in the knights, and unanimity among (*in*) the loyal. 5. Let the whole conspiracy be exposed. 6. Jupiter, whom the Romans call the Supporter, has kept this man away from the temples and houses of the city.

**B.** If it should be written on the forehead of every one what his sentiments are concerning the republic, if those banded together by a compact of crime should separate themselves from the good, and cease to plot against the city and the consul, we should be relieved from care and fear. Then there would be valor in the Roman knights, diligence in the consuls, and unanimity among all the loyal, and Jupiter would keep the robbers of Italy and foes of all good men from the houses and temples of the city.

**C.** 1. Quid in Cicerōnis cōsulātūs tempus ērūpit? 2. Cui Catilīna insidiātus est? 3. Quae coniūrātī ad urbem inflammandam comparāvērunt?

## SECOND REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 7-13.)

Ablatives after Comparatives: **A.** 247; **B.** 217; **G.** 398; **H.** 471.Ablative with Deponents: **A.** 249; **B.** 218, 1; **G.** 407; **H.** 477.Two Accusatives with Verbs of Naming, etc.: **A.** 239, 1 *a*; **B.** 177; **G.** 340; **H.** 410.Conditional Sentences, First Type (Nothing Implied): **A.** 305 *a*; **B.** 302; **G.** 595; **H.** 574.Conditional Sentences, Second Type (Future less Vivid): **A.** 307, 2 *b*; **B.** 303; **G.** 596; **H.** 576.Conditional Sentences, Third Type (Contrary to Fact): **A.** 308; **B.** 304; **G.** 597; **H.** 579.Dative of Indirect Object: **A.** 225; **B.** 187; **G.** 345; **H.** 424.Genitive of Indefinite Value: **A.** 252 *a*; **B.** 203, 3; **G.** 379, 380; **H.** 448.Objective Genitive: **A.** 217; **B.** 200; **G.** 363, 2; **H.** 440 2.Hortatory Subjunctive: **A.** 266; **B.** 274, 275; **G.** 263; **H.** 559.Irregular Tense Use in Contrary to Fact Conditions: **A.** 308 *a*; **B.** 304, 2; **G.** 597, Rem. 1; **H.** 579 1.Optative Subjunctive: **A.** 267, *b*; **B.** 297, 1, 2; **G.** 260, 261; **H.** 558.Supine in -ū: **A.** 303; **B.** 340, 2; **G.** 436; **H.** 635.Tense with *simul atque*: **A.** 324; **B.** 287; **G.** 561; **H.** 602, note 1.

1. If you had dared to come to my brother you would have been rejected. 2. As soon as Catiline had found out that his plans were disclosed, he sent ahead his silver eagle to the camp of Manlius. 3. You have often said to your associates that my death would bring you incredible pleasure. 4. If I should neglect the safety of my fellow-citizens I should be an enemy to my country. 5. I wish you would withdraw from the city which fears and hates you. 6. I shall not permit this instigator of crime to harass the state and to be let loose against the city. 7. Through your whole life

nothing has been more pleasing to you than crime. 8. It is of great importance to lay this matter before the senate. 9. Catiline enjoys the memory of his crimes, and he does not fear the penalty of the laws. 10. If these men wish to remain in the city they do not perceive that all their plans have been disclosed. 11. The best thing to do is to permit those whom we fear to withdraw from the city. 12. If your country were dear to you, you would not have strengthened this conspiracy. 13. Let these disloyal men see that we do not fear them. 14. The Romans called Cicero a brave consul because he freed the city from danger. 15. Our ancestors were braver than ourselves.

## SECOND ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

### CHAPTER 1.

Dative of Reference (Personal Interest): **A.** 235 *a*; **B.** 188; **G.** 350; **H.** 425 4, note.

Agreement of Participles: **A.** 186, note; **B.** 233, 3; **G.** 211; **H.** 394, 1.

*A.* 1. Lucius Catiline, breathing out crime and threatening us with fire and sword, has been driven out of the city. 2. The leader of this civil war has without doubt been conquered. 3. His dagger has been wrested from his (*not genitive*) hands, and he is cast down with grief. 4. This city is rejoicing because she has been rescued from his jaws. 5. Let him now wage war with us openly. 6. He did not wish to leave the city standing.

*B.* Without doubt, fellow-citizens, Lucius Catiline was magnificently conquered when he was driven from the city, because he will now wage war openly. He is cast down with great grief because his sword has been wrested from his hands and the citizens have been left unharmed; but the city seems to me to rejoice that he has been dislodged from his position and driven (*conicere*) into open brigandage.

*C.* 1. Quō in statū Catilīna suōs cīvēs reliquit? 2. Cūr ille maerōre adflīctus est? 3. Cūr urbs Cicerōnī laetārī vidēbātur? 4. Quō in locō moenibus ipsīs Catilīna perniciem comparāvit?

## CHAPTER 2.

Position of *nē* . . . *quidem*: **A.** 345, *b*; **B.** 347, 1; **G.** 448, note 2; **H.** 656 2.

Use of *fore ut* for Future Infinitive: **A.** 288 *f*; **B.** 270, 3. **G.** 248; **H.** 619 2.

**A.** 1. Who reproaches me because Catiline has not been arrested? 2. You did not even see the danger which I warded off. 3. He did not even leave Tongilius when he went out of the city. 4. Many thought I would not be able to ward off the danger. 5. I saw that you would not fear Catiline when I had wrested his dagger from his hands. 6. The debts (*sing.*) of Publicius, contracted in a tavern, will not bring disturbance to the state.

**B.** There are some who blame me severely because Catiline has not been put to death. But since the matter was not clearly proven to you, I would have been overwhelmed with unpopularity if I had punished him with death. Since he has gone forth from the city you can see clearly that he is an enemy. But I am sorry (*molestē ferre*) because he did not take with him all his forces.

**C.** 1. Quae rēs ut Catilīna interficerētur postulābant? 2. Sī Cicerō iūdicāset, Catilīnā sublātō, omne periculum ā Rōmānīs dēpellī posse, quid fēcisset? 3. Cūr Cicerō Catilīnam nōn esse timendum putāvit? 4. Quōs Catilīna sēcūm ēdūxit?

## CHAPTER 3.

Omission of *ut*: **A.** 331 *f* Rem.; **B.** 296, 1 *a*; **G.** 546 Rem. 2; **H.** 565 2.

Indirect Questions: **A.** 334; **B.** 300; **G.** 467; **H.** 649 II.

A. 1. I should prefer that Catiline's soldiers who are in the forum and senate had been led out with him. 2. I should prefer that you remain here because those men fear you. 3. They understand that I know what is being planned, and yet it does not disturb them. 4. They do not know who has reported these plans. 5. I do not even fear their army, and shall I fear those who have deserted the army? 6. I saw that Catiline would flee.

B. The army of Catiline, collected from desperate, old men and bankrupt rustics who would collapse if they should see the edict of the praetor, is to be despised rather than (*potius quam*) feared. But those who have deserted the army, who flit about in the forum, and come into the senate, shining with ointments and resplendent in purple, to whom have been assigned Apulia, Etruria, the Picene and the Gallic territory, and who are not moved although their plans have been disclosed in the senate, are more to be dreaded.

C. 1. Quāre Cicerō putāvit coniūrātōs in urbe timendōs? 2. Quōs vidit Cicerō? 3. Quō in locō cōnsilia Catilinae patefacta sunt? 4. Dē lēnitātē Cicerōnis quid spērāvērunt coniūrātī?

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#### CHAPTER 4.

Ablative of Way by Which: **A.** 258 *g*; **B.** 218 *g*; **G.** 389; **H.** 476 last two ex.

Conditional Sentences, Future More Vivid: **A.** 307 *1, a*; **B.** 302; **G.** 595; **H.** 574.

A. 1. Those who have left the city by the Aurelian road will overtake Catiline. 2. The consul's army did

not set out by the same road. 3. You now see who has made a conspiracy against the state. 4. If Catiline withdraws (*fut. perfect*) the state will seem relieved. 5. I should prefer that the assassins had set out with Catiline. 6. If Catiline collects an army you will see that a conspiracy has been made.

*B.* When the associates (*socius*) of Catiline saw that there was no longer place for leniency, they set out by the Aurelian road that they might overtake him. They were not willing (*nōlle*) to permit him to pine away with longing for them. He, however, was collecting a great number of gladiators from every (*omnis*) corner of Italy, and instigating the brigands with whom he had lived on very intimate terms.

*C.* 1. Quid Cicerō est adsecūsus? 2. Quid ūnum concessit? 3. Quid Catilīna nōn nullis pollicēbātur? 4. Quōs collēgerat? Unde?

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#### CHAPTER 5.

Second Periphrastic Conjugation: *A.* 113 *d*, note; *B.* 337 7, *δ* 1); *G.* 251 1; *H.* 237.

Comparative with Standard of Comparison Omitted: *A.* 93 *a*; *B.* 240 1; *G.* 297; *H.* 498.

*A.* 1. These men who have been intimate friends of Catiline are too reckless. 2. Because they have been rather worthless they have wasted their inheritances. 3. There is no nation which ought to be feared by us. 4. You must struggle with the leaders of these disloyal men. 5. If Catiline's companions follow him (*fut. perf.*) the state will be fortunate. 6. The punishment long due to wickedness and crime is now surely approaching.



*B.* If the infamous horde of abandoned men, whose inheritances have been squandered, whose fortunes have been mortgaged, go out (*fut. perf.*) of the city in my consulship (*mē cōsule*), I shall have added many ages to the republic. But if they remain in the city, planning slaughter, conflagration, and rapine, plotting against the brave and sober, they (*not nominative*) must expect that punishment long since due to their worthlessness and wickedness.

*C.* 1. Quae perferre Catilina adsuēfactus est? 2. Quae cōgitābant sodālēs Catilinae? 3. Cum quibus rēbus populō Rōmānō certandum erat? 4. Quid eōs quī in urbe permānsērunt exspectāre Cicerō iussit?

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#### CHAPTER 6.

Double Questions: **A.** 211; **B.** 162 4; **G.** 458, 459; **H.** 380.

Use of *iste*: **A.** 102 c; **B.** 246 4; **G.** 306 note; **H.** 507 3.

*A.* 1. When Catiline came into the senate he ought not to have been greeted by anyone (*quisquam*). 2. These fellows who say that I drove Catiline into exile will themselves be driven out. 3. I look upon this man not as a rather lawless citizen, but as a most cruel enemy. 4. When Catiline came yesterday into the temple, Cicero asked him whether (*utrum*) he had been at Laeca's house or not. 5. When I hesitated, he asked me whether I had sent forward the centurions or not. 6. That fellow, Manlius, will not declare war on the Roman people in his own name.

*B.* Do you say that I sent Catiline into exile? If this could be accomplished (*fieri*) by a word, I should

drive you out. When Catiline came yesterday into the temple of Jupiter Stator, by what senator was he saluted? When I asked him whether at the house of Marcus Laeca he had marked out the plan of the whole war or not, was he not silent? He was not driven into exile by me. Nay indeed (*immō vērō*), he had already entered upon war, and is now awaited as leader in that camp which has been pitched in the Faesulan territory.

C. 1. Cum Catilinā in senātum vēnisset, quid principēs eius ordinis fēcērunt? 2. Quid Cicerō ā Catilinā quaesivit? 3. Cum Catilinā reticuisset, quid Cicerō edocuit? 4. Quid Cicerō sē scīre dixit?

### THIRD REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 1-6.)

Ablative of Way by Which: **A.** 258 *g*; **B.** 218 9; **G.** 389; **H.** 476 last two ex.

Agreement of Participles: **A.** 186, note; **B.** 233, 3; **G.** 211; **H.** 394, 1.

Comparative with Standard of Comparison Omitted: **A.** 93 *a*; **B.** 240 1; **G.** 297; **H.** 498.

Conditional Sentences, Future More Vivid: **A.** 307 1, *a*; **B.** 302; **G.** 595; **H.** 574.

Dative of Reference: **A.** 235 *a*; **B.** 188; **G.** 350; **H.** 425 4, note.

Double Questions: **A.** 211; **B.** 162 4; **G.** 458, 459; **H.** 380.

Fore ut with Subjunctive used for Future Infinitive: **A.** 288 *f*; **B.** 270, 3; **G.** 248; **H.** 619 2.

Indirect Questions: **A.** 334; **B.** 300; **G.** 467; **H.** 649 II.

Use of *iste*: **A.** 102 *c*; **B.** 246 4; **G.** 306 note; **H.** 507 3.

Omission of *ut*: **A.** 331 *f* Rem.; **B.** 296, 1 *a*; **G.** 456 Rem. 2; **H.** 565 2.

Position of *nē* . . . *quidem*: **A.** 345, *b*; **B.** 347, 1; **G.** 448, note 2; **H.** 656 2.

Second Periphrastic Conjugation: **A.** 113 *d*, note; **B.** 337 7, *b* 1; **G.** 251 1; **H.** 237.

1. I have wrested from your hands that dagger, and I shall drive you from the city. 2. I do not dread these men who come into the senate shining with perfume and gleaming in purple. 3. These brigands and gladiators do not wish to leave even the temples standing. 4. Those who thought Catiline could not collect an army did not know that he had lived on the most intimate terms with brigands, spendthrifts, and gladiators. 5. I should prefer that those who have gone into exile had been killed. 6. Catiline does not know who has reported to me all his plans. 7. He would not have led out his followers by this road if he had wished to go into exile. 8. If we conquer the leader of this war we shall rejoice, and the city will be freed from danger. 9. We ought to prepare large forces, because Catiline is collecting an army. 10. Publicius who had lived on rather intimate terms with Catiline was left in the city. 11. These men do not know whether I have arrested their companions or not. 12. I do not fear these fellows, but still my former leniency will not be endless. 13. There is no nation which ought to be dreaded by the Roman people. 14. If Manlius declares war on the Roman people I shall not hesitate to banish you. 15. I know who has sent ahead that silver eagle, and who has prepared arms and military insignia.

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## CHAPTER 7.

Subjunctive with *dum modo*, etc.: **A.** 314; **B.** 310; **G.** 573; **H.** 587.

Construction with *quamquam*: **A.** 313 *e, f, g*; **B.** 309, 2, 5, 6; **G.** 605, Remarks 1, 2; **H.** 586 II. 4.

A. 1. Catiline will not abandon (*abdicere*) his plan of making war, or be terrified by my diligence. 2. Let me be thought cruel provided only my labors turn him aside from his undertaking. 3. And yet I do not wish (*nolle*) to put him to death. 4. Cicero asked whether (*utrum*) Catiline had changed his purpose or not. 5. I shall be considered a watchful consul provided Catiline lays aside his plan of making war. 6. And yet those (*isti*) who consider me a tyrant wish to hear that Catiline is leading an army.

B. Now if Catiline has gone to Marseilles, and is not the leader of enemies, it is worth while for me to be considered a very cruel tyrant. But if you do not hear in three days that an army of enemies is in arms, the purpose of Catiline has been changed, and his plan of making war abandoned. Let me be said to have driven him into exile by threats of violence (violence and threats), provided only he is terrified by my diligence, and does this which he has never before thought of, but, believe me, he will not do it.

C. 1. Si Catilina sententiam mutavisset, quid de eo dictum esset? 2. Quem quidam (*some persons*) tyrannum existimari voluerunt? 3. Quid Cicerō dixit populum Rōmānum auditurum esse?

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#### CHAPTER 8.

Appositional Genitive: A. 214 f; B. 202; G. 361; H. 440-4.

Reflexive Pronouns: A. 196; B. 244 I., II.; G. 309 1,2; H. 503, 504.

A. 1. I fear those who remain at Rome because they do not confess that they are enemies. 2. The consul

will administer to those who remain with us the medicine of his advice. 3. I will not punish these men provided I can reconcile them to the state. 4. I have administered the medicine of my advice to those who have property. 5. And yet they do not wish to hear me. 6. Catiline said that he could not be turned aside (*dēdūci*) from his purpose.

*B.* I have shown you, fellow-citizens, from what classes of men Catiline has made up his forces; I have also administered to those who remain at Rome the medicine of my advice, in order that I may restore them to their senses if it can be done. Although the men of the first (*primus*) class are rich, yet, influenced by the love of their possessions, they hesitate to take (*dētrahere*) from them and to add to their credit. You expect from Catiline new accounts, but you mistake, because the new accounts will be prepared by my kindness, and will be [catalogues] of sale.

*C.* 1. Cūr Cicerō Catilinam nōn timēbat? 2. Quid dē eis quī Rōmae remanēbant facere studēbat? 3. Quōrum ūnum genus erat? 4. Cūr Cicerō hōsce hominēs minimē putābat pertimēscendōs?

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#### CHAPTER 9.

Construction with *potior*: *A.* 223 *a*; *B.* 212 2; *G.* 407 (*d*); *H.* 477, 3.

Predicate Genitive: *A.* 214 *c*; *B.* 203 5; *G.* 366; *H.* 447.

*A.* 1. These men will not get control of the supreme power because the immortal gods will bring aid to the city. 2. The men of the second class think they can

get control of the supreme power in a disturbed condition of the state. 3. There is an excellent spirit (*plural*) in the leading citizens (*principēs*) and great unanimity in the people. 4. Those colonies which Sulla founded are [composed] of the best and bravest citizens. 5. These colonists who are behaving too arrogantly are thinking of dictatorships. 6. The third class is [composed] of those who are already worn with age.

*B.* Those who are attempting to become masters of affairs must despair (*second periphrastic conj.*) because I am watchful, because there are large forces of soldiers, and because this invincible people and this very beautiful city will be assisted (*adiuvāre*) by the immortal gods in person against so wicked violence (so great violence of wickedness).

The third class, vigorous by exercise, consists of colonists, who by building (while they build) as if rich, by delighting in choice farms, and great retinues, have fallen deeply into debt (into great debt). Although they are as a class (*universus*) most excellent men, yet they are thinking of proscriptions, which not only not the men but not even the beasts will endure.

*C.* 1. Quōrum alterum genus erat? 2. Quid eis praeciendum vidēbātur? 3. Quid Cicerō deōs immortalēs factūrōs dixit? 4. Quid Cicerō tertium genus monēbat?

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#### CHAPTER 10.

Genitive with *proprius*: *A.* 234 *d*; *B.* 204 2; *G.* 359 Rem. 1; *H.* 435 4.

Present with *iam pridem*, *iam diū*, etc.: *A.* 276 *a*; *B.* 259 4; *G.* 230; *H.* 533 1.

*A.* 1. You have been for a long time staggering under (in) debt from which you will never escape. 2. The parricides and assassins of the sixth class, which is Catiline's own, cannot be recalled from him. 3. If these men should get possession of affairs, we should all perish. 4. Those who do not wish to live honorably are peculiarly Catiline's. 5. I have for a long time known that these men could not be separated from Catiline. 6. These classes consist of assassins and all [sorts of] criminals.

*B.* The fourth class is rather promiscuous, the fifth consists of murderers and criminals, but the last is Catiline's own. The fourth consists of those who partly by badly managing their business, partly by laziness, are overwhelmed by great debt, and think they will perish more disgracefully alone than with the multitude; but the last class consists of beardless boys, gamblers, and impure men, who brandish daggers, scatter poisons, and display their industry in suppers prolonged till morning. These are of Catiline's choice, and if they do not perish there will be in Rome a nursery of Catilines.

*C.* 1. Quōmodo infitiātōrēs lentī, hominēs quartī generis, in aes aliēnum incidērunt? 2. Quōrum quīntum genus erat? 3. Quid Cicerō dē eīs dīcit? 4. Quid puerī lepidī ac dēlicātī didicērunt?

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CHAPTER 11.

Dative with Compounds: **A.** 228; **B.** 187 III.; **G.** 347; **H.** 429.

First Periphrastic Conjugation: **A.** 113 *b*, note; **B.** 115; **G.** 247;

**H.** 236.

*A.* 1. This enfeebled and banished band is peculiarly Catiline's. 2. Since the causes themselves which con-

tend have been compared, you see how low these men (illi) lie. 3. The consuls are about to oppose their armies to the forces of Catiline. 4. Since Catiline is about to lead out this band of ruined men, I shall draw up your forces. 5. Bravery has been for a long time struggling with cowardice. 6. The immortal gods oppose this brigand, and they will compel virtue to overcome vice.

*B.* O illustrious forces of Catiline, especially to be dreaded when the flower and strength of entire Italy will oppose them! Array now, fellow-citizens, your consuls and generals against that wounded and weakened gladiator; then oppose your armies and garrisons to the want and destitution of that robber, in order that you may be able to understand how prostrate lies that enfeebled band of ruined men. In a contest in which fidelity, bravery, and prudence strive with crime, cowardice, and rashness, will the zeal of men be wanting, or will the immortal gods compel so many and so illustrious virtues to be overcome by so great vices? (*Introduce this question by num.*)

*C.* 1. Quibus rebus populus Rōmānus suppeditābātur, egēbat Catilīna? 2. Quōmodo, quam valdē hostēs iacuerint, intellegere possumus? 3. Quās rēs postrēmō inter sē cōnfigere Cicerō dixit? 4. Quid dī inmortalēs in eius modī certāmine cōgent?

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#### CHAPTER 12.

Attraction of Relative Pronoun: **A.** 199; **B.** 250 3; **G.** 614 3. (*b*); **H.** 399 5.

Dative of Agent: **A.** 232, *a*; **B.** 189; **G.** 354; **H.** 431.



A. 1. Quintus Metellus is about to check the undertakings of Catiline. 2. I shall restrain the gladiators whom Catiline thinks to be a very reliable part of his forces. 3. The colonists, whom you know to be a brave band, will defend their own cities. 4. Carē has been taken (*cōsultum est*) by the consul that the city shall be defended. 5. I must live with the citizens, or die for them. 6. Now oppose your magistrates to these enemies of your country.

B. If you, fellow-citizens, will arrange (*cōsulere*) and provide that there shall be sufficient protection for your homes, I will defend the city with sentinels and guards. I have informed all your colonists of Catiline's sally, and have sent Quintus Metellus into the Gallic and Picene territory, and the senate will arrange and execute the other details (*reliquae rēs*). The gladiators and those enemies who have remained in the city will be held in check by my power, and, if any undertaking of theirs against the country is detected, they shall know that there is in this city a watchful consul.

C. 1. Quid Q. Metellus factūrus erat? 2. Quārum rerū Cicerō nōn poterat oblīvīscī? 3. Quās rēs in urbe esse coniūrātī sentiēbant? 4. Quid nostrī māiōrēs vindicem scelerum esse voluērunt?

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#### CHAPTER 13.

Ablative with *frētus*, etc.: A. 254 2; B. 218 3; G. 401 6; H. 476 1.

Result Clauses with *ut*: A. 319 1; B. 284 1; G. 552 1, 2; H. 570.

A. 1. I shall put an end to (*sēdāre*) this very cruel war with the least commotion. 2. War ought not to be

desired by anyone. 3. Trusting in the prudence of your leader, you have accomplished that which you wished. 4. I shall so manage affairs that the temples will be defended. 5. The war has been so conducted that no (*nūllus*) good citizen has perished. 6. Trusting in the many sure tokens of the immortal gods, I shall defend the temples and houses of the city.

*B.* You, fellow-citizens, ought to beseech and implore the immortal gods to put an end to (*sēdāre*) this very great and cruel war, that the wicked may suffer the punishment of their crimes, and that none of the good (*neque boni ulli*) may perish. And I promise you, relying upon their leadership (them as leaders), that you shall (*infinitive w. subject acc.*) all be saved by the punishment of a few, and that I will defend this most beautiful city from all enemies on land and sea, and from the wickedness of most abandoned citizens.

*C.* 1. Quōmodo Cicerō rēs administrāvisset sī ullō modō fieri potuisset? 2. Quibus ducibus frētus Cicerō in eam spem ingressus est? 3. Quōmodo dī inmortalēs sua templa et tēcta urbis dēfendērunt?

#### FOURTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 7-13.)

Ablative with *frētus*: **A.** 254 2; **B.** 218 3; **G.** 401 6; **H.** 476 1.

Attraction of Relative Pronoun: **A.** 199; **B.** 250 3; **G.** 614 3 (*b*); **H.** 399 5.

Dative of Agent: **A.** 232, *a*; **B.** 189; **G.** 354; **H.** 431.

Dative with Compounds: **A.** 228; **B.** 187 III.; **G.** 347; **H.** 429.

Appositional Genitive: **A.** 214 *f*; **B.** 202; **G.** 361; **H.** 440 4.

Genitive with **proprius** : **A.** 234 *d*; **B.** 204 2; **G.** 359 Rem. 1; **H.** 435 4.

Predicate Genitive : **A.** 214 *c*; **B.** 203 5; **G.** 366; **H.** 447.

First Periphrastic Conjugation : **A.** 113 *b*, note; **B.** 115; **G.** 247; **H.** 236.

Present with **iam pridem**, etc. : **A.** 276 *a*; **B.** 259 4; **G.** 230; **H.** 533 1.

Construction with **potior** : **A.** 223 *a*; **B.** 212 2; **G.** 407 (*d*); **H.** 477, 3.

Construction with **quamquam** : **A.** 313 *e, f, g*; **B.** 309, 2, 5, 6; **G.** 605 Rem. 1, 2; **H.** 586 II. 4.

Reflexive Pronouns : **A.** 196; **B.** 244 I., II.; **G.** 309 1, 2; **H.** 503, 504.

Result Clauses with **ut** : **A.** 319 1; **B.** 284 1; **G.** 552 1, 2; **H.** 570.

Subjunctive with **dum modō**, etc. ; **A.** 314; **B.** 310; **G.** 573; **H.** 587.

1. I shall willingly submit to unpopularity provided that the city is saved. 2. And yet I know that there is great protection in loyal men, and that the dignity of the state will always defend me. 3. I shall bestow upon you the assistance of my advice, and I hope your friends will defend you. 4. Cicero says that nothing has happened to him beyond his wish. 5. We do not fear that Catiline will get possession of affairs, because we have a brave consul. 6. Our army is composed of brave men and will bring us aid in these dangers. 7. This is the consul's own cohort, and it cannot be separated from him. 8. I have for a long time thought that you would not go into exile. 9. The immortal gods will bring aid to the city, and will defend their own temples. 10. Since our enemies are about to lay aside their plan of making war, you can see that I have been a watchful consul. 11. The assassins and criminals, a class which cannot be separated from Catiline, shall perish in their outlawry.

12. This man who has large possessions ought to be turned from his purpose by his friends. 13. Trusting in the consuls, the Roman people will defend the temples and houses of the city. 14. This class has lived so disgracefully that they cannot die honorably. 15. I have long wished to lay these matters before the senate.

THIRD ORATION AGAINST  
CATILINE.

## CHAPTER 1.

Dative with Adjectives: **A.** 234; **B.** 192; **G.** 359; **H.** 434.

Construction with **quoniam**: **A.** 321; **B.** 286 1; **G.** 540, 541; **H.** 588 I., II.

*A.* 1. The love of the immortal gods toward you is so great (**tantus**) that you have been rescued from the jaws of fate. 2. Trusting in the love of the gods, I have rescued you and your children from fire and sword. 3. This beautiful city has always been pleasing to me. 4. Since you do not know what (*plural*) has been disclosed in the senate, I will now briefly explain [it] to you. 5. Since this city is pleasing to the immortal gods, they have saved it and restored it to you. 6. He by whom this city was founded has been exalted to the immortal gods.

*B.* He, by whose labors and dangers the republic has been rescued almost from the jaws of fate, deserves (ought) to be exalted to the immortal gods. For the fires which were laid under the temples and houses of the city have been extinguished, and swords which were drawn against the state have been thrust aside. Since, by the very great love of the immortal gods towards you, the republic has been preserved and restored to you through my efforts, I will now explain it briefly, in

order that you may be able to know that I have always watched and taken care.

C. 1. Quās rēs cōservātās et sibi restitūtās populus Rōmānus vidit? 2. Quōmodo? 3. Cūr ii diēs quibus cōservāmur nōbīs iucundī sunt? 4. Quid Cicerō populum scīre voluit?

## CHAPTER 2.

Indicative Mood with *ut*, etc.: **A.** 324; **B.** 287; **G.** 561; **H.** 602.  
Locative: **A.** 258 c 2; **B.** 232; **G.** 411; **H.** 483.

A. 1. My words (*ōrātiō*) were not pleasing to those who were inflamed with madness and crime. 2. I saw that letters had been given to the ambassadors of the Allobroges who were at Rome. 3. Since I do not fear unpopularity, I say that I drove Catiline out of the city. 4. When the consul saw that the conspirators had not gone out of the city, he provided for your safety. 5. When I found that Publius Lentulus had given a letter to the ambassadors of the Allobroges, I sent the praetors to the Mulvian bridge. 6. The conspirators who have remained at Rome are weak and powerless without Catiline.

B. Since I knew that my words (*ōrātiō*) were receiving less credence among you (producing less belief in your ears), I spent all my days and nights in an attempt to find out (in this that I might find out) what was being done by the conspirators, in order that you might take measures (*prōvidēre*) for the safety of the republic. Therefore, when I found that Lentulus had been tampering with (*sollicitāre*) the ambassadors of the Allo-

broges, I sent to the Mulvian bridge the praetors and very many picked men from the prefecture of Reate. When Volturcius and the Allobroges, sent by Lentulus, had arrived at the bridge, our [forces] made an attack upon them.

C. 1. Quārē Lentulus lēgātōs Allobrogum sōllicitāvit? 2. Ad quōs cum litterīs eōs mīsit? 3. Quōs Cicerō ad sē vocāvit? 4. Quō occultē pervēnērunt? 5. Quōs Cicerō eōdem mīserat?

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CHAPTER 3.

Construction with *cum* 'when': **A.** 325; **B.** 288; **G.** 580, 585; **H.** 600, 601.

Ablative of Time: **A.** 256; **B.** 230; **G.** 393; **H.** 486.

A. 1. When Statilius had been arrested he was brought to the consul. 2. On the preceding (*proximus*) night the ambassadors were arrested by the praetors. 3. In so great dangers too great diligence ought not to be feared at Rome. 4. That day I laid the matter before the senate, which I had assembled. 5. Weapons were brought from the house of Cethegus, as you see. 6. When I had laid before the public council the things which I had discovered, I summoned Cethegus.

B. Pomptinus and Flaccus, having put an end to the fight (the fight having been stopped) which they had begun, arrested Volturcius and the ambassadors. When they had surrendered the letters to the praetors and had been brought back to the city, I summoned Lentulus and the other (*reliqui*) conspirators. Caius Sulpicius, the praetor, a brave man, was immediately sent, by the

advice of the Allobroges, to bring from the house of Cethegus whatever (*sī quid*) weapons were there, and meanwhile a full senate was assembled.

C. 1. Quōs Cicerō ad sē accersivit? 2. Cūr Lentulus tardissimē vēnit? 3. Quid multis et clārissimis viris placuit? 4. Quārē?

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#### CHAPTER 4.

Superlative with *quam*: A. 93 *b*; B. 240 3; G. 303, Rem. 1; H. 159 2.

Ablative of Agent: A. 246; B. 216; G. 401; H. 468.

A. 1. When Volturcius had recovered [himself] from [his] fright, he was led in by the praetors. 2. If the slaughter had been accomplished (*facere*) by the leaders in the city, Catiline would have been at hand to cut off the fugitives. 3. The Gauls have asserted to us that they will not send cavalry into Italy. 4. Lentulus will set fire to the city as soon as possible. 5. Lentulus asserted that this was the twentieth year since (after) the burning of the Capitol. 6. It seemed best (*placēre*) to the others that the city should be set on fire on the feast of Saturn.

B. When Volturcius had been brought in, he said that letters to Catiline had been given him by Lentulus, and that it had been enjoined upon Catiline to set fire (*ut w. subj.*) to the city on all sides as soon as possible; moreover, that Cassius had assured him that cavalry would be sent into Italy by the Gauls, and that the twentieth year after the burning of the Capitol was the destined year for the overthrow of the government. He



said also that Lentulus had had a dispute with the others, because he asserted that he was that famous third Cornelius to whom, according to the Sibylline fates, the sovereignty of the city must come.

C. 1. Quae res ā Lentulō Catilinae mandātae sunt? 2. Quid Gallīs ā L. Cassiō praescriptum est? 3. Quid Lentulus dē sē Gallīs cōfirmāvit? 4. Cūr Cethēgō cum aliīs contrōversia fuit?

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#### CHAPTER 5.

Present Infinitive with *dēbul*, etc.: **A.** 288 *a*; **B.** 270 2; **H.** 618 2.  
Accusative of Place to Which: **A.** 258 *b*; **B.** 182 1; **G.** 337; **H.** 418, 419.

A. 1. When I had read the letters, I brought in Statilius as soon as possible. 2. He ought to have recognized his own seal and handwriting. 3. When the Gauls came to the house of Volturcius he gave them a letter to Catiline. 4. We ought to have asked the Gauls whether letters had been given them by Lentulus. 5. Volturcius confessed that the Gauls came to his house. 6. He will show how great is the power of conscience and confess, contrary to the expectation of all.

B. Cethegus, Statilius, Lentulus, and Gabinius were brought in. Cethegus acknowledged his seal and handwriting, but when I gave him an opportunity if he wished to say anything about the letters he refused. The letters of Statilius, to nearly the same purport, were read, and he confessed. When Lentulus had acknowledged his well-known seal, the image of his grandfather, and

the testimony had all been presented, and recorded, he showed how great is the power of manifest and detected crime ; for, although he was always eminent (**valēre**) in genius, and surpassed all in effrontery and wickedness, on account of the power of conscience he denied none of the things (nothing from the things) which Volturcius alleged.

C. 1. Quid recitātis litterīs Cethēgus fēcit? 2. Quid Lentulus ā Gallis quaesivit? 3. Quae rēs eum dēfēcērunt? 4. Quae rēs Cicerōnī certissima argumenta atque indicia sceleris vīsae sunt?

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#### CHAPTER 6.

Gerundive Construction: **A.** 296; **B.** 339; **G.** 427; **H.** 623.

Ablative with Deponents: **A.** 249; **B.** 218 1; **G.** 407; **H.** 477.

A. 1. Cicero ought to have consulted the senate [as to] what seemed best to be done for the public welfare. 2. The senate gave [a vote of] thanks to the praetors whose service I had used. 3. Lucius Cassius was given into custody because he had demanded as his share (**sibi**) the management of burning the city. 4. Publius Furius, who had been led to Faesulae by Lucius Sulla, will not be punished. 5. The clemency which the senate showed (used) is remarkable. 6. In punishing Lentulus we shall be free from all scruples (**religiō**).

B. When I consulted the senate in regard to the highest welfare of the state, it decreed unanimously that a vote of thanks should be given to me because I had freed the republic from great danger, that praise should be bestowed upon my colleague and upon those brave

and faithful men, Lucius Flaccus and Caius Pomptinus, the praetors; and that Lentulus and the other (*reliqui*) conspirators should be given into custody. The senate likewise decreed a thanksgiving to the immortal gods in my name because by my valor, wisdom, and prudence the city had been freed from conflagration, the citizens from slaughter, and Italy from war.

C. 1. Cūr senātus ut M. Cēpārius in custōdiam trāderētur dēcrēvit? 2. Cūr idem hōc dēcrētum est in Q. Annium Chilōnem? 3. Cūr senātus lēnitāte ūsus est? 4. Quid interest, sī haec supplicātiō cum cēteris supplicātiōnibus cōferātur?

## FIFTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 1-6.)

Ablative of Agent: **A.** 246; **B.** 216; **G.** 401; **H.** 468.

Ablative of Time: **A.** 256; **B.** 230; **G.** 393; **H.** 486.

Ablative with Deponents: **A.** 249; **B.** 218 1; **G.** 407; **H.** 477.

Accusative of Place to Which: **A.** 258 *b*; **B.** 182 1; **G.** 337; **H.** 418, 419.

Construction with *cum* 'when': **A.** 325; **B.** 288; **G.** 580, 585; **H.** 600, 601.

Dative with Adjectives: **A.** 234; **B.** 192; **G.** 395; **H.** 434.

*dēbuī* with Present Infinitive: **A.** 288 *a*; **B.** 270 2; **H.** 618 2.

Gerundive Construction: **A.** 296; **B.** 339; **G.** 427; **H.** 623.

Locative: **A.** 258 *c* 2; **B.** 232; **G.** 411; **H.** 483.

*quam* with Superlative: **A.** 93 *b*; **B.** 240 3; **G.** 303, Rem. 1; **H.** 159 2.

Construction with *quoniam*: **A.** 321; **B.** 286 1; **G.** 540, 541; **H.** 588 I., II.

*ut* with Indicative Mood: **A.** 324; **B.** 287; **G.** 561; **H.** 602.

1. Although this seal is known to me, I will not open the letter. 2. Since Catiline was approaching with an

army, Cethegus wished to burn the city. 3. As I saw that Catiline had left in the city the associates of his crime, I ordered them to be arrested. 4. If Volturcius had remained at Rome this opportunity would not have been afforded me. 5. When the letter to the senate of the Allobroges had been read, Lentulus at last confessed. 6. The ambassadors were arrested the same night in which they left the city. 7. The conspirators urged the Allobroges to send the largest possible number of cavalry. 8. This beautiful city, fellow-citizens, has been saved by the immortal gods. 9. The consul ought to have arrested the conspirators who remained in the city. 10. Since you suspected nothing, why did you come to my home? 11. When I ordered the letters to be brought in and opened, Gabinius at once confessed. 12. On the day on which Lentulus was arrested the senate was called together. 13. The consul will summon the praetors as soon as possible and make known to them what he has discovered. 14. The city has been assigned to Lentulus, to stir up the slaves. 15. Catiline wished to employ the aid of the Gauls by whom ambassadors had been sent.

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## CHAPTER 7.

Construction with *dum*, *dōnec*, *quoad* : **A.** 328, *a* ; **B.** 293 ; **G.** 569-572 ; **H.** 603.

Dative of the Possessor : **A.** 231 ; **B.** 198 ; **G.** 349 ; **H.** 430.

**A.** 1. Catiline has used all his resources (*opēs*) and has been driven out of the city. 2. This man who possesses shrewdness adapted to crime will be driven into open brigandage. 3. Catiline endured cold and hunger

that he might be prepared to accomplish (*gerundive constr.*) certain things. 4. As long as Catiline was in the city I contended with him. 5. Now since the leaders of this war have been captured, the city will have hope. 6. As long as I withstood the plans of Catiline I freed you from danger.

*B.* Now, fellow-citizens, Catiline has been driven from the city, and the other leaders of a most wicked war are under arrest (are held, having been arrested). If these men had been shrewd and watchful they would not have permitted their letters to be seized. No theft in any private house will ever be found out so openly as this conspiracy. As long as Catiline remained in the city, to say the least, the state could not have been freed from so great dangers, with so great peace.

*C.* 1. Quid Cicerō, cum ex urbe Catilinam pelleret, animō prōvidēbat? 2. Quid Catilīna nōn fēcisset, sī in urbe remānsisset? 3. Quōmodo illō absente omnia ā coniūrātis gesta sunt?

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#### CHAPTER 8.

Purpose Clause with Ellipsis of Principal Clause: *A.* 317, *c*; *B.* 282 4; *G.* 545 3 Rem. 3; *H.* 568 4.

Conditional Sentences in Indirect Discourse: *A.* 337; *B.* 319-321; *G.* 656; *H.* 646-648.

*A.* 1. To pass by other things, the images of the gods and the statues of the ancients have been thrown down. 2. As long as all these things seemed to be directed by the will of the gods nothing was passed by which tended to placate them. 3. To say the least (*levissimē*) the overthrow of the city seems to be ap-

proaching. 4. Cicero said that if the immortal gods had been appeased in every way the images would not have been overthrown. 5. We hope that if the statue of Jupiter looks toward the senate house the Roman people will see those plans which have been formed (*inire*) against the state.

*B.* And yet, fellow-citizens, I have so managed all these affairs that the immortal gods seemed to bring assistance in person. For you remember that when firebrands had been seen in the west at night, and the images of the gods had been overthrown, the soothsayers said that the immortal gods must be appeased in every way. They hoped that, by this means, the senate and people of Rome might be able to see clearly those plans which had been entered into secretly against the safety of all.

*C.* 1. Quōmodo omnia sunt ā Cicerōne administrāta ?  
 2. Quae rēs Cottā et Torquātō cōsulibus factae sunt ?  
 3. Quid harūspicēs ex Etrūriā dixerunt ? 4. Quid idem iussērunt ?

#### CHAPTER 9.

Dative of Separation: *A.* 229; *B.* 188 2, *d*); *G.* 345 Rem. 1; *H.* 427.

Ablative with *dignus*, etc.: *A.* 245 *a* 1; *B.* 226 2; *G.* 397 note 2; *H.* 481.

*A.* 1. To pass by other things, when the conspirators were being led to the temple of Concord, the statue was being set up at that very time. 2. If you do not wish the city to be safe you are deserving of the severest (*māximus*) punishment. 3. The immortal gods do not

wish safety to be taken from us (*not ablative*). 4. Lentulus, who plotted against your safety, is deserving of hatred. 5. If prudence had not been taken from Lentulus by the immortal gods I should not have arrived at these proofs. 6. I said that if this should be done the immortal gods would not neglect our safety.

*B.* Who can be so headstrong as to deny that the immortal gods by their power are managing this city? Although to some it seemed incredible that citizens were preparing slaughter and fires and ruin for the republic, did you not know that those things had been undertaken? If I should say that I brought to light all things which these conspirators had planned, it would seem that I were taking too much to myself. It was by divine influence that men from the only barbarian nation that seemed able to bring war upon the Roman people should voluntarily commit to you letters intrusted to them by Lentulus and the other foes within the state (*domesticus*).

*C.* 1. Quārē multīs haec omnia incrēdibilia vīsa sunt? 2. Quid, signō collocātō, populus vīdit? 3. Quī māiōre odiō dignī erant? 4. Quid dīvinitus factum esse vīsum est?

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CHAPTER 10.

Defective Verbs: **A.** 143; **B.** 133; **G.** 175; **H.** 299.

Ablative of Accompaniment: **A.** 248 *a*; **B.** 222; **G.** 392; **H.** 473 *1*.

*A.* 1. You will be rescued from a most cruel destruction, with your wives and children. 2. Surely the immortal gods are worthy of many honors. 3. You will

always remember that you have been saved by me. 4. Catiline wishes to take from you (*dative*) your protector (*custōs*). 5. Cinna with Marius drove Sulla from the city. 6. I remember that Sulla avenged the cruelty of that victory.

*B.* Since you have been rescued from a very cruel destruction, celebrate (*future imper.*) with your wives and children the thanksgiving to the immortal gods which has been decreed at all the shrines. For indeed all the civil dissensions which we have seen or heard of were decided (*diiudicare*) by the massacre of citizens. But in this war alone, the most cruel within the memory of men, in which Lentulus regarded as enemies all loyal men, we have been saved without bloodshed, and the city and the citizens have been preserved untouched and unharmed.

*C.* 1. Ex quā rē cīvēs ēreptī erant? 2. Quōmodo vīcerant? 3. Quī Cinnae victōriae crūdēlitātem ultus est? 4. Quae lēx ā Lentulō, Cethēgō, Cassiō cōstitūta erat?

#### • CHAPTER 11.

Ablative with Verbs of Asking: *A.* 239 *c* note 1; *B.* 178 *a ad fin.*; *G.* 339 Rem. 1; *H.* 411 3, 4.

Ablative of Means: *A.* 248 *c*; *B.* 218; *G.* 401; *H.* 476.

*A.* 1. I can be pleased with no token of honor except the perpetual memory of this day. 2. I remember that the less worthy have obtained voiceless monuments of praise. 3. The citizen who saved this realm has asked of you no token of honor. 4. I ask of my fellow-citizens the everlasting memory of my consulship, and I desire



that it shall be fixed by the records of literature. 5. My deeds will not be magnified (strengthened) by rewards which the less worthy can obtain. 6. I desired that you should all be saved with me.

*B.* I hope that the eternal memory of my triumphs will be laid up in your minds, and that my exploits will flourish in your discourses and become established in the records of your literature. I shall be pleased with no badge of honor, no reward of merit, in short with no distinction (*ōrnāmentum*) which a less worthy man can attain. I wish that in this republic there be established the remembrance of two citizens, by one of whom the limits of your empire were bounded by the regions of the sky, and by the other the homes of that same empire were preserved.

*C.* 1. Quid Cicerō prō tantīs rēbus postulābat? 2. Quid volēbat? 3. Quae duo civēs, quī ūnō tempore in rē publicā exstitērunt, fēcērunt?

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#### CHAPTER 12.

Substantive Clauses of Result in Apposition: **A.** 332 *f*; **B.** 297 3; **G.** 557; **H.** 571 4.

Passive use of Intransitive Verbs with Dative; **A.** 230; **B.** 187, II. 6; **G.** 208 2; **H.** 426 3.

*A.* 1. Since I live with those who have been conquered, it is your business to see that I am not injured by disloyal men. 2. I say that no injury can be done to you by these men (*istī*). 3. I do not ask of you protection, because I shall be defended by the dignity of the state. 4. I have surely accomplished this, fellow-

citizens, (that) I have saved the state. 5. There was such (is) courage in the Romans that they yielded to the boldness of no one. 6. Catiline will surely accomplish this, (that) he will expose himself to all [sorts of] danger.

*B.* Since I have provided that the wicked designs of bold men shall not injure you, it is your duty to see that all the violence of our enemies shall be repelled from me. And yet those who have been conquered and subdued by me cannot injure me. For the protection that is among good citizens and the dignity that is in the republic have been secured to me forever, and those who disregard them will injure themselves.

*C.* 1. Cūr fortūna Cicerōnis erat nōn eadem quae illōrum, quī externa bella gessērunt? 2. In quem convertit sē impetus hostium domesticōrum ā populō Rōmānō dēpulsus? 3. Quid, quoniam nox fuit, Cicerō cīvibus mandāvit (*command*)? 4. Quid pollicitus est (*promise*)?

## SIXTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 7-12.)

Ablative of Accompaniment: **A.** 248 *a*; **B.** 222; **G.** 392; **H.** 473 *i*.

Ablative of Means: **A.** 248 *c*; **B.** 218; **G.** 401; **H.** 476.

Ablative with *dignus*: **A.** 245 *a* 1; **B.** 226 2; **G.** 397 note 2; **H.** 481.

Ablative with Verbs of Asking: **A.** 239 *c* note 1; **B.** 178 *a ad fin.*; **G.** 339 Rem. 1; **H.** 411 3, 4.

Conditional Sentences in Indirect Discourse: **A.** 337; **B.** 319-321; **G.** 656; **H.** 646-648.

Dative of the Possessor: **A.** 231; **B.** 198; **G.** 349; **H.** 430.

Dative of Separation: **A.** 229; **B.** 188 2, *d*); **G.** 345 Rem. 1; **H.** 427.

Defective Verbs: **A.** 143; **B.** 133; **G.** 175; **H.** 299.

Construction with *dum*, *dōnec*, and *quoad*: **A.** 328, *a*; **B.** 293;

**G.** 569-572; **H.** 603.

Passive use of Intransitive Verbs with Dative: **A.** 230; **B.** 187,

**II.** 6; **G.** 208 2; **H.** 426 3.

Purpose Clause with Ellipsis of Main Clause: **A.** 317 *c*; **B.**

282 4; **G.** 545 3 Rem. 3; **H.** 568 4.

Substantive Clause of Result in Apposition: **A.** 332 *f*; **B.** 297 3;

**G.** 557; **H.** 571 4.

1. As long as those men attempted to make war on the Roman people I withstood them. 2. The Romans were rescued from destruction because they had a brave leader. 3. To say nothing of the cruelty of this victory, those men wished to burn the whole city. 4. I know that if Catiline had remained in the city I would not have freed you from danger with so great ease. 5. They would have taken away from you all hope if they had killed the consul. 6. The deeds which I have done are worthy of memory. 7. I remember that in the consulship of Cotta and Torquatus the images of the gods were thrown down. 8. The Romans with their wives and children will always celebrate the day on which the city was saved from destruction. 9. I ask of you nothing except that you withdraw from the city. 10. I hope these dissensions of which I have spoken will be settled not by war, but by a restoration of harmony. 11. I shall accomplish this, that the plans formed against the state shall be brought to light. 12. Jupiter is our guardian, fellow-citizens, and the city cannot be harmed. 13. The consul who has saved the lives of his fellow-citizens is worthy of praise. 14. I hoped that you would resist this man if he remained in the city. 15. Although I have many enemies, I shall not neglect your safety.

## FOURTH ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

### CHAPTER 1.

Apodosis in Simple Conditional Sentences: **A.** 306 *a*; **B.** 302 *4*;  
**G.** 595; **H.** 581.

Genitive with Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting: **A.** 219;  
**B.** 206; **G.** 376; **H.** 454.

*A.* 1. If you are anxious regarding my danger, lay aside your fear (*timor*). 2. The consul has never been forgetful of the dignity of the Roman people. 3. Is it possible that harm should be done (*nocēre*) to me who have saved you from a most terrible slaughter? 4. I see, conscript fathers, that you are forgetful of your own safety. 5. I shall cheerfully endure all bitterness provided that the Roman people may be rescued from danger. 6. If Italy has been rescued from war and devastation, let us rejoice.

*B.* If you will turn your eyes upon me, conscript fathers, you will see that, forgetful of my own danger, I am anxious concerning you and yours. If I see that my good will towards you is pleasing to you, I shall endure all suffering not only bravely, but even cheerfully. For if the immortal gods wish this to be the condition of my consulship, that neither the forum, the senate-house, nor my home shall ever be free from the danger of death, I shall keep silent many things, provided that your wives

and children may be rescued from distress, and Italy from war and devastation.

C. 1. Dē quā rē patrēs cōscriptī sollicitī erant? 2. Quae rēs in malīs Cicerōnī iūcunda fuit? 3. Quid suō quōdam dolōre fēcit? 4. Cūr laetātus est?

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CHAPTER 2.

Ablative of Manner: **A.** 248; **B.** 220; **G.** 399; **H.** 473 3.

Dative with Special Verbs: **A.** 227; **B.** 187 II.; **G.** 346; **H.** 426.

A. 1. The gods who preside over this city will defend us. 2. I shall never be forgetful of the safety of the Roman people. 3. If you wish the state to be safe, cease to think of me. 4. I hope that the immortal gods preside over this city. 5. We shall defend the safety of our country with a ready spirit. 6. If anything happens (*future perf.*), these brave men will die with a calm spirit.

B. If you exert yourselves (*incumbere*) for the safety of the republic, I hope the immortal gods will requite you as you deserve. You ought to consult for yourselves, your wives, children, and fortunes, when you look about on all the storms which are impending. You will see that Catiline has been summoned, the Allobroges have been tampered with, and a conspiracy has been entered into. When we have all perished and Catiline has been recalled (*abl. abs.*) will no one bewail the downfall of so great an empire? I know you are not so iron-hearted as not to be moved by all these things to the end that (*in eam partem*) you may requite

as they deserve those whose letters, seals, handwriting, and confessions you hold.

C. 1. Quid Cicerō sē spērāre dēbēre dicit? 2. Quibus rēbus movēbātur? 3. Quī in populī Rōmānī sevērītātis iūdicium addūcēbantur?

### CHAPTER 3.

Imperfect with *iam pridem*, etc.: **A.** 277 *b*; **B.** 260 4; **G.** 234; **H.** 535.

Ablative of Gerund: **A.** 301; **B.** 338 4; **G.** 431; **H.** 629.

A. 1. The consul who presides over the state has disclosed this conspiracy. 2. You had for a long time seen that certain evils were prevalent (*versārī*) in the state. 3. By giving Lentulus into custody you seem to have condemned the others. 4. I had long thought that [only] a few were implicated in this crime. 5. You will never crush this deadly conspiracy by delaying. 6. This evil, which has spread more widely than any one thinks, will cross the Alps.

B. Although you have already decreed that Lentulus and the others concerned in this conspiracy must be given into custody, I wish to refer the whole matter to you anew in order that you may determine before night concerning [their] punishment. This evil has diffused itself more widely than the general belief, not only through Italy, but into many provinces.

C. 1. Cūr senātus Cicerōnī grātiās ēgit? 2. Quid dēcrēvit? 3. Quid coēgit? 4. Quam lātē hōc malum dissemīnātum est?

## CHAPTER 4.

Substantive Clause with Verbs of Decreeing, etc.: **A.** 331; **B.** 295, 4; **G.** 546; **H.** 564 I.

Construction with *causā*: **A.** 245 c; **B.** 198 I; **G.** 373; **H.** 475 2.

*A.* 1. This class of men had long been attempting to destroy the state. 2. For the sake of the safety of all, these men ought to be punished. 3. Caius Caesar ordained that no one should lighten the punishment of these men. 4. The immortal gods did not appoint death as (for the sake of) punishment. 5. I will ordain that the property of these disloyal men be confiscated. 6. By punishing these men you will take away hope from Catiline (*dative*).

*B.* Death has been appointed by the immortal gods as an especial punishment for villainy, and these abandoned men ought not to enjoy a moment of time. But Caius Caesar thinks that they ought to be distributed among the municipalities, and he adds a penalty worthy of the crime of those who have attempted to blot out the name of the Roman people. Even hope is taken away from those who are condemned, their property is confiscated, and only life is left to them.

*C.* 1. Quot in senātū sententiae fuērunt? 2. Quid D. Silānus cēnsēbat? 3. Quō cōnsiliō vincula inventa sunt? 4. Quis bona reōrum publicārī iubēbat?

## CHAPTER 5.

Construction with *interest* and *rēfert*: **A.** 222, a; **B.** 211, a; **G.** 381; **H.** 449.

Negative Clauses of Purpose: **A.** 317; **B.** 282; **G.** 545 3; **H.** 568.

**A.** 1. Do you not see what is to our interest? 2. He who decreed a thanksgiving for me is absent, that he may not give Roman citizens into custody. 3. It is to my interest to follow the opinion of Caius Caesar. 4. The Sempronian law was enacted for the sake of the safety of Roman citizens. 5. You cast your vote for the punishment of a Roman citizen that you might not be considered an enemy. 6. This very compassionate man ordains that Publius Lentulus be consigned to prison and to darkness.

**B.** You saw yesterday, conscript fathers, that, of those who had voted custody for Roman citizens and rewards for the informers, some one was absent that he might not cast a vote concerning the lives and property of the accused. Now you all know that he who has plotted (concerning) the overthrow of this city is an enemy of the Roman people and cannot be called a citizen.

**C.** 1. Cūr nōn nēmō aberat? 2. Cūr lēx Semprōnia cōstitutā est? 3. Quid latōrī ipsī lēgis Semprōniae accidit? 4. Dē quā rē Lentulus cōgitābat?

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## SEVENTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 1-5.)

Ablative of Manner: **A.** 248; **B.** 220; **G.** 399; **H.** 419 III.

Apodosis in Simple Conditional Sentences: **A.** 306 *a*; **B.** 302 4; **G.** 595; **H.** 508 4.

Construction with *causā*: **A.** 245 *c*; **B.** 198 1; **G.** 373; **H.** p. 221 footnote 2.

Dative with Special Verbs: **A.** 227; **B.** 187 II; **G.** 346; **H.** 385.

Genitive with Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting: **A.** 219; **B.** 206; **G.** 376; **H.** 406 II.

Gerund (Ablative): **A.** 301; **B.** 338 4; **G.** 431; **H.** 542 IV.



Imperfect with *iam pridem*: **A.** 277 *b*; **B.** 260 4; **G.** 234; **H.** 469 2.

Construction with *interest* and *refert*: **A.** 222, *a*; **B.** 211, *a*; **G.** 381; **H.** 408.

Negative Clause of Purpose: **A.** 317; **B.** 282; **G.** 545 3; **H.** 497, II.

Substantive Clause with Verbs of Decreeing, etc.: **A.** 331; **B.** 295, 4; **G.** 546; **H.** 498 1.

1. If this conspiracy has been disclosed through the watchfulness of the consul, let us give him thanks.
2. Silanus is not forgetful of the sort of punishment which has been employed in this state.
3. This man has endured suffering with great courage, and he is not anxious about his own danger.
4. If you had exerted yourself for the safety of your country, nothing disgraceful would have happened to you.
5. I have provided for the safety of the city, but my own house is not free from danger and from treachery.
6. I had long hoped that you would requite me as I deserved.
7. Publius Lentulus hoped to free himself from danger by confessing.
8. The senate ordains that these men shall not remain in Italy.
9. Brave men endure many things for the sake of rewards.
10. Fellow-citizens, it is to your interest to defend the consul and the tribunes.
11. Tiberius Gracchus was killed that he might not become tribune of the plebs a second time.
12. I am not forgetful of the dangers which threaten, but I know the gods will requite me as I deserve.
13. Disloyal citizens have often been punished with the utmost severity.
14. The consul had for a long time thought that Catiline was trying to stir up the slaves.
15. You have resigned your praetorship, but you cannot lighten your punishment by keeping silent.

## CHAPTER 6.

Ablative of Cause: **A.** 245; **B.** 219; **G.** 408; **H.** 475.

Subjective Genitive: **A.** 213 1; **B.** 199; **G.** 363 1; **H.** 440 1.

*A.* 1. I shall follow the opinion of Silanus in order that Lentulus may not reign, as he hopes [to do]. 2. Is Caesar rather mild in this case, or is he moved by sternness of disposition? 3. Cicero said that the lamentations of the women (*mātrēs familiae*), the flight of the children, and the persecution of the Vestal virgins seemed to him terrible. 4. The death of the guilty did not seem cruel to Cicero. 5. The grandfather of Lucius Caesar, who is a patriotic man, was put to death by order of the consul. 6. I fear that from mildness of punishment you will seem too lax.

*B.* If you do not inflict (*future tense*) the severest punishment upon those who have wished to burn our houses, to slay our wives and children, and to destroy this home of the republic, you will be considered most cruel. I fear that this city will perish by fire, and that Lentulus will revel upon the ruins of your country and the unburied heaps of citizens. When no plan of destruction to the republic had been entered into, very illustrious men proceeded against Gracchus and received severe wounds; but by these men Gauls are summoned, Catiline called, and the slaves stirred up.

*C.* 1. Quā rē Cicerō movēbātur? 2. Quid vidēbātur sibi vidēre? 3. Quid perhorrēscēbat? 4. Quis armātus Gracchum est persecūtus? 5. Quā dē causā ille grave vulnus accēpit?

## CHAPTER 7.

Subjunctive with Verbs of Fearing: **A.** 331 *f*; **B.** 296 2; **G.** 550; **H.** 567.

Deliberative Subjunctive (Rhetorical Question): **A.** 268; **B.** 277; **G.** 265; **H.** 559 5.

*A.* 1. I do not fear that I shall be considered among the number of enemies. 2. Why should these men perish with all, rather than alone? 3. You, who fear that I have not sufficient force for protecting the city, will see that everything has been provided. 4. Why should the Roman knights who vie with you in love for the state yield you precedence in (of) council? 5. The desire of the Roman people for the protection of the common interests is pleasing to me. 6. The union of those who have assembled with great zeal to defend the state is pleasing to us all.

*B.* But there are some (*nōn nūlli*) who fear that you have not sufficient force to accomplish those things which you decided upon yesterday. Everything will be arranged, fellow citizens, both through my watchfulness and through the care of the Roman people. All men of all ages and all ranks hold exactly the same opinion, except those who, I think, ought to be considered in the number of enemies. If this union, established in my consulship, is permanent, no evil will hereafter come upon any part of the state.

*C.* 1. *Cūius vōcēs iaciēbantur?* 2. *Quibuscum equitēs certābant?* 3. *Quibus dē rēbus certābant?* 4. *Quī māgnō studiō rei pūblicae dēfendundae convēnerunt?*

## CHAPTER 8.

Ablative of Place Where: **A.** 258 c; **B.** 228; **G.** 385; **H.** 483.

Relative Clause of Result: **A.** 319 2; **B.** 284 2; **G.** 631; **H.** 591 2.

*A.* 1. I fear that the freedmen may not consider that this is their native land. 2. Why should we dread the lawlessness of Lentulus and those whom he has stirred up? 3. By far the greater (*superlative*) part of the freedmen dread the lawlessness of those who are of the highest rank by birth (born in the highest rank). 4. None are so unhappy as not to be very fond of peace. 5. No one has been found in this city so depraved that he did not wish the city to stand. 6. The entire class of those employed in shops desire that the place of their daily work shall be safe.

*B.* It is worth while to say that, although Lentulus has been running about among the freedmen and the slaves, and attempting to arouse their minds with a bribe, no freedmen have been found who did not shudder at the audacity of those born here, and there is no slave who is not very fond of peace. Moreover, by far the greater part of those in the shops wish the city to be safe, in order that their daily profit may not be diminished.

*C.* 1. Quid operae pretium esse cōgnōscere Cicerō dixit? 2. Quid quisque servus ad commūnem salūtem cōferēbat? 3. Quid ā lenōne Lentulī tentātum est? 4. Quid ii, quī in tabernīs sunt, volēbant?

## CHAPTER 9.

Use of *vestrum* and *vestri*, etc. : **A.** 194 *b* ; **B.** 242 2 ; **G.** 100 2, 101 2 ; **H.** 500 4.

Causal Clauses with *cum* : **A.** 326 ; **B.** 286 2 ; **G.** 586 ; **H.** 598.

*A.* 1. The consul who has been rescued (*ēripere*) from treachery and from death will never be forgetful of you. 2. Since the country entrusts to you the lives of all the citizens, see to it that you do not fail the Roman people. 3. Have we not (*nōnne*) a leader who is mindful of us? 4. The consul who ought always to be foremost (*princeps*) in the state, seems to have been reserved for your safety. 5. Since you must judge to-day regarding the lives and fortunes of all, consider with how great toil this realm was founded. 6. There is no one so forgetful of his country that he does not seem roused by the voice of the consul.

*B.* Since these things are so, and you have a consul who, forgetful of himself, has preserved the republic from dangers, and the temples and shrines of all the gods from the firebrands of an impious conspiracy, take care that you do not fail him and the Roman people. You see that the common country as a suppliant extends her hands to you, and that you must decide to-day concerning the altars of the Penates, the eternal fire of Vesta, the lives of your wives and children, and the walls and homes of the city.

*C.* 1. Quibus ex rēbus cōsul reservātus est? 2. Quibus rēbus patria commūnis obsessa est? 3. Dē quibus rēbus iūdicandum est? 4. Cūr Cicerō haec locūtus est?

## CHAPTER 10.

Construction with *paenitet*, etc.: **A.** 221 *6*; **B.** 209; **G.** 377; **H.** 457.

Concessive Use of Subjunctive: **A.** 266 *c*; **B.** 278; **G.** 264; **H.** 559 *3*.

*A.* 1. Since you see how great the band of conspirators is, I will speak briefly of myself. 2. That very great band of conspirators has threatened me with death, but I shall be mindful of you and of my own glory (*laus*). 3. Let Hannibal, who threatened the state, be considered distinguished. 4. If the state is preserved, you will never repent your decision. 5. Let Marius, who twice freed Italy from military occupation, be preferred to Paulus. 6. Pompey will never repent of his deeds.

*B.* If you excite so great a band of enemies, they will perhaps threaten you with death, but the dignity of the commonwealth will avail more than the fury of this great band of conspirators. You will not repent your purposes and actions; but the Roman people having been preserved, will thank (*grātiās agere*) you, and your actions will always abide in the memory of all good [men] and in the speech and thought of all nations.

*C.* 1. Quid senātus Cicerōnī ūnī dēcrēvit? 2. Quid alter Africānus fēcit? 3. Quid Marius fēcit? 4. Cūr Pompēius omnibus anteponēbātur?

## CHAPTER 11.

Partitive Genitive with Adverbs and Neuter Adjectives: **A.** 216 *3, 4*; **B.** 201 *2*; **G.** 369; **H.** 442, 443.

Clauses of Characteristic; **A.** 320; **B.** 283; **G.** 631 *2*; **H.** 491 *1, 5*.

A. 1. Cicero never repented of his consulship. 2. It is honor (*laus*) enough for me, to have preserved all these things at my own peril. 3. While you shall remember by whose peril all these things have been saved, there will be sufficient protection for my son. 4. The Roman people had a consul who did not hesitate to defend the state. 5. You demand a leader who is able to protect you. 6. Let the decision be made bravely (let it be bravely decreed) regarding the safety of Italy.

B. Although I have disregarded military authority, provincial clientships, and all these things which are secured with toil, I shall demand from you nothing except the memory of my consulship. It will be a sufficient protection for my dignity if you remember that the state has been saved through my watchfulness. But if all these things cannot defend me, I shall entrust to you my son, and ask you to defend him as long as he lives.

C. 1. Quid Cicerō prō suā dīligentiā postulābat ? 2. Quid dē suī filī salūte dicit ? 3. Quid senātum facere hortābātur (*urge*) ? 4. Quid pollicēbātur (*promise*) ?

## EIGHTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 6-11.)

Ablative of Cause: **A.** 245; **B.** 219; **G.** 408; **H.** 475.

Ablative of Place Where: **A.** 258 c; **B.** 228; **G.** 385; **H.** 483.

Causal Clauses with *cum*: **A.** 326; **B.** 286 2; **G.** 586; **H.** 598.

Subjective Genitive: **A.** 213 1; **B.** 199; **G.** 363 1; **H.** 440 1.

Partitive Genitive with Adverbs and Neuter Adjectives: **A.**

216 3, 4; **B.** 201 2; **G.** 369; **H.** 442, 443.

Construction with *paenitet*, etc.: **A.** 221 b; **B.** 209; **G.** 377; **H.**

457.

Relative Clause of Result: **A.** 319 2; **B.** 284 2; **G.** 631; **H.** 591 2.

Concessive Use of Subjunctive: **A.** 266 *c*; **B.** 278; **G.** 264; **H.** 559 3.

Deliberative Subjunctive (Rhetorical Question): **A.** 268; **B.** 277; **G.** 265; **H.** 559 5.

Subjunctive with Verbs of Fearing: **A.** 331 *f*; **B.** 296 2; **G.** 550; **H.** 567.

Use of **vestrum** and **vestri**, etc.: **A.** 194 *b*; **B.** 242 2; **G.** 100 2, 101 2; **H.** 500 4.

1. Because of the friendliness of the immortal gods, this city, which our enemies wished to destroy, has been saved. 2. These dangers can be warded off by the aid of my friends. 3. A brave consul will not hesitate to obey the decrees of the senate. 3. I am not afraid that I shall be considered too stern because I wish this man to be put to death. 5. Silanus was afraid that he could not clear himself from the charge of cruelty. 6. Why should I not defend my country and my fellow-citizens? 7. There are in this state brave men who will not permit Italy to be plundered and laid waste. 8. There is no slave in Italy who does not dread the lawlessness of these men. 9. No one is so compassionate that he does not wish punishment to be inflicted upon you. 10. Who is there of you that does not consider this his native land? 11. I shall never be forgetful of you who have honored me by your decrees. 12. Since Lentulus has confessed that he hoped to reign, you see that I was not cruel. 13. Let Scipio, who compelled Hannibal to withdraw from Italy, be considered brave and renowned. 14. You will never be sorry for the zeal with which you have assembled to-day. 15. It will be protection enough for me if you remember that I have saved the state.



## ORATION FOR MANILIAN LAW.

## CHAPTER 1.

Impersonal Verbs: **A.** 146 *c*; **B.** 138, II; **G.** 208, 2 note 1;  
**H.** 302.

*A.* 1. My own wish has not hitherto kept me from this most influential place and this pathway to fame (*genitive*). 2. Nothing ought to be brought forward here except what has been diligently worked out. 3. I think this place ought never to lack men to defend your cause. 4. I know how much ability for public action daily practice in the law courts can bring to an energetic man. 5. You say that I ought not to seek moderation in speaking of the unusual ability of Cneius Pompey.

*B.* This pathway to fame will always be open to all the leading men, and to those who dare come in contact with this influential place. For you have always bestowed honors upon those who possessed ability for public action, and who could accomplish something by speaking. Now whatever influence they possess they will display to you rather than to any others, and they ought to rejoice because they know what you judge regarding energetic men, and what reward you give to those who have defended your cause disinterestedly.

## CHAPTER 2.

Dative of the Possessor: **A.** 231; **B.** 190; **G.** 349; **H.** 430.

*A.* 1. An opportunity to seize Asia has been offered Mithradates, who is a very powerful king. 2. Many villages of Bithynia have been burned, and the kingdom of Ariobarzanes is entirely in the power of the enemy. 3. I have not sought the opportunity which I now have. 4. First, it seems to me we ought to consider what the cause is. 5. Cicero has close relations with the Roman knights whose safety is at stake in Asia.

*B.* Tigranes and Mithradates, two powerful kings who have been making war on your tributaries and allies, think that an opportunity is afforded them to seize the property of Roman citizens, which has been invested in collecting your revenues. They have burned several villages of Bithynia, and they do not fear Lucius Lucullus, who is withdrawing from that war after the accomplishment of great exploits. In this war there is at stake both the renown of the Roman people, and the safety of your allies, whose interests you must consider for the sake of the state.

## CHAPTER 3.

Ablative of Place Whence: **A.** 258; **B.** 229; **G.** 390; **H.** 462.

Ablative with *dignus*: **A.** 245 *a* 1; **B.** 226 2; **G.** 397 note 2;

**H.** 481.

*A.* 1. We have a commander who is worthy of punishment. 2. That man, by whom so many Roman citizens were slain, wishes to come forth from the kingdom

of his ancestors. 3. If Mithradates comes forth from the hiding-places of Asia, he will receive a punishment worthy of his crime. 4. Cneius Pompey will wage war (*contendere*) with that king in such a way that he will bring back victory, not tokens of victory. 5. If Sulla had not recalled Murena to Rome, pardon ought not to have been granted him.

*B.* And since so many Roman citizens have been slain in one day in Asia, the Roman people who are always eager for fame ought to wipe out that stain which is deeply fixed upon their name. For Mithradates, whose crime is worthy of punishment, still reigns, and reigns in such a manner that he displays himself in the foreground of Asia. He has carried on a struggle (*contendere*) with two brave commanders, Sulla and Murena, who have been recalled to Italy.

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#### CHAPTER 4.

Construction with *cum* 'when': **A.** 325 ; **B.** 288 ; **G.** 580, 585 ;  
**H.** 600, 601.

*A.* 1. When Mithradates had sent letters from Asia to the leaders with whom we were carrying on war, he pretended to be making war on the people of the Bosphorus. 2. When war was being carried on by sea and land you struggled for the supremacy, distracted by a two-fold conflict. 3. On the one hand the danger seems to have been warded off by the superhuman wisdom of Pompey. 4. On the other hand, Lucius Lucullus has so conducted affairs that these recent misfortunes ought to be ascribed not to his fault but to [ill] fortune.

5. When I shall speak of Lucullus in another place, you will see that true praise has not been denied him.

*B.* If Mithradates were employing his time in causing the former war to be forgotten, he would not have sent messengers and letters to Spain to those leaders with whom we were carrying on war. He does not intend (*first periphrastic conj.*) to make war on the people of the Bosphorus with the large fleets which he has built, but intends to struggle with you for supremacy on land and sea. This danger, however, will be warded off by Pompey, upon whose preëminent ability great praise has been bestowed.

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#### CHAPTER 5.

Ablative of Quality: **A.** 251; **B.** 224; **G.** 400; **H.** 473 2.

Clauses following **dignus**: **A.** 320 *f*; **B.** 282 3; **G.** 631 1; **H.** 591 7.

*A.* 1. When our merchants and shipmasters had been unjustly treated, our fathers defended the honor (**dignitās**) of our realm. 2. Of what disposition ought our fathers have been when their ambassadors were haughtily addressed? 3. That king by whom a consular ambassador of the Roman people was put to death, is unpunished. 4. Your allies deserve that you send to them men who will protect [them] from the enemy. 5. Our commanders have not been of so great kindness that at their coming our allies seemed happy.

*B.* If our merchants had been treated unjustly or our ambassadors addressed too haughtily, we would have waged war. Shall we permit a consular ambassador of the Roman people to be put to death by scourging and

by every form of torture? Shall we, who have not allowed the freedom of Roman citizens to be infringed, disregard the taking away of the lives of Roman citizens?

Although Mithradates threatens all the states of Greece, they are compelled to await your help, especially since the safety of their allies is brought to a most dangerous crisis.

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#### CHAPTER 6.

Two Datives: **A.** 233 *a*; **B.** 191, 2; **G.** 356; **H.** 433.

*A.* 1. It was fitting that our ancestors should wage war on behalf of their allies. 2. Of what disposition do you think the tax collectors are, since the taxes cannot be safely collected (*cōservāre*)? 3. The cultivation of the fields has been given up, and we have lost the profits of an entire year. 4. This province, which is so fertile, has been a source of profit (for a profit) to the Roman people. 5. We have enjoyed these things because we have protected from loss those who were a source of profit to us.

*B.* You see with how great zeal our ancestors defended the safety of their allies, who had been annoyed by Antiochus and by the Carthaginians. If you do not defend this province you will not retain your efficiency in war or your dignity in peace, especially since your largest revenues are at stake. For the revenues of Asia are so large that we are satisfied with them for the protection of the other provinces. Therefore those who pay taxes to us must be defended from loss and from fear of loss.

## CHAPTER 7.

First Periphrastic Conjugation: **A.** 113 *b*, note; **B.** 115; **G.** 247; **H.** 236.

Construction with *interest* and *rēfert*: **A.** 222, *a*; **B.** 211, *a*; **G.** 381; **H.** 449.

*A.* 1. I ought to speak of that which you were about to neglect. 2. The tax collectors who are about to invest their interests and resources in that province ought to be an object of care to you. 3. It is of little consequence that industrious men should have large sums of money invested in Asia if the tax collectors are neglected. 4. We remember that at the beginning of the Asiatic war very many lost their property in that province. 5. We have protected the state from danger and have defended the glory of your name.

*B.* First, you must not neglect the men from all ranks whose money is invested in that province, since you have always considered that taxes are the sinews of war, and since it is not in keeping with your kindness to neglect the misfortune of a great number of citizens. Secondly, you ought to remember that many cannot lose their property in one state without involving more in the same misfortune. In this war you will defend the public welfare, which ought always to be an object of care to you.

## CHAPTER 8.

Reflexive Pronouns: **A.** 196; **B.** 244 I., II.; **G.** 309 1; **H.** 503, 504.

*A.* 1. The war which we are about to wage ought not to be despised. 2. Lucius Lucullus knows that I

have bestowed upon him as much praise as is due a brave man. 3. It is of little consequence that the city of the Cyziceni was freed from the dangers of siege by Lucius Lucullus. 4. Pontus, which formerly had been closed to the Roman people, has been opened up. 5. The king has been deprived of the kingdom of his father, and has betaken himself to other nations.

*B.* I bestowed upon Lucius Lucullus as much praise as was due him when I said that by his coming the city of the Cyziceni was freed from the perils of a siege. No one (*nēmō*) of those who have found fault with this law, has in like manner praised the commander who opened up Pontus to our legions. This war was so great that it ought to have been feared and not despised by us. Do you not think this is praise enough for a brave commander?

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#### CHAPTER 9.

Ablative of Place: **A.** 258*c*; **B.** 228; **G.** 385; **H.** 483.

*A.* 1. You have asked how Mithradates fled from his kingdom. 2. A great quantity of gold and silver, which had been received from his ancestors, was left in Pontus. 3. Lucius Lucullus inspired fear in those nations which had plundered the cities of our allies. 4. Although many great nations were stirred by an unusual fear, our soldiers, who were in those regions, desired a speedy return. 5. It is not usually the case that one who is conquered can accomplish more than he has hoped for when flourishing. 6. I shall pass by our mis-

fortune, as poets who have written of Roman deeds have been accustomed to do.

*B.* It will be asked, perhaps, how the king escaped from the hands of our soldiers. In his flight Mithradates is said to have left a large quantity of gold and silver, in order to delay our men, who, he thought, would collect all these things rather carefully. Thus the famous Medea, fleeing from Pontus, scattered the limbs of her brother, that the (speed of) pursuit might be delayed.

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#### CHAPTER 10.

Ablative of Specification : **A.** 253 ; **B.** 226 ; **G.** 397 ; **H.** 480.

*A.* 1. The commander of whom I shall speak surpasses others in good fortune (*fēlicitās*). 2. You have put in charge of such great affairs a man who surpasses in ability the other commanders of our times. 3. A great commander possesses these four qualities: knowledge of military affairs, courage, reputation, and good luck. 4. What sort of war is there in which Cneius Pompey has not been taught by victories and triumphs ? 5. Cneius Pompey, who not only carried on many wars in the provinces, but also brought them to a successful finish, ought to be chosen commander for this war.

*B.* Since the war is dangerous in extent, Cneius Pompey, who possesses courage, knowledge of military affairs, and reputation, ought to be chosen, rather than anyone else. For we have not so great a supply of brave men that the choice is difficult for us, as to who ought to be put in command of the army. Cneius Pompey has been trained in wars, which were not only car-



ried on by him, but also completed. It seems that nothing has been found in military experience which has been able to escape his knowledge.

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## CHAPTER 11.

Accusative of Extent of Time, with Preposition : **A.** 256 *a* ;  
**B.** 181 2 ; **G.** 393 Rem. 1 ; **H.** 417 1.

*A.* 1. We have found a commander who is equal to Sulla in bravery. 2. What sea is so concealed as to escape notice through these years? 3. We cannot sail, since the sea is teeming with pirates. 4. We have not afforded protection to our allies with our fleets through these years. 5. Many cities, which have been deserted through fear, will be seized by the pirates.

*B.* What words can be found worthy of the bravery of Pompey, who, by his courage, freed Sicily when it was hemmed in by the greatest dangers; who opened up a road into Spain for our legions; who defeated and destroyed great numbers of the enemy in Africa? He has finished these wars, so great and so widely spread. He is keeping your provinces free from the pirates who have captured many cities of your allies, and he will afford protection to your tributaries with fleets and armies.

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## CHAPTER 12.

Ablative of Manner : **A.** 248 ; **B.** 220 ; **G.** 399 ; **H.** 473 3.

*A.* 1. Once we carried on war far from home, and defended the property of our allies with great courage.  
 2. Should I complain that twelve lictors have fallen into

the hands of the pirates, when (since) through these years the sea has not been safe to our armies? 3. Do you not know that, almost before your eyes, a fleet of which you had placed the consul in command was captured and sunk? 4. I shall not pass by these things which have been accomplished with so great speed. 5. When Pompey had strengthened Africa and Sardinia with garrisons and fleets, he returned to Italy. 6. If the pirates had surrendered, they would not have been killed.

*B.* Through these years, the sea has been closed to our allies, and those who were coming to us from foreign nations have been captured. The sea was not safe to merchants when Cnidus and Samos and the harbor of Cajeta were in the power of the pirates. Should I state that Colophon has been captured, when the children of the man by whom war had been waged with the pirates have been carried off by the pirates? Did you think the incredible ability of one man could have brought so great relief to the state? Ships have been sent to the Illyrian sea, and all the pirates will be captured and killed. This war, which has harassed all nations, will be finished by midsummer.

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### NINTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 1-12.)

Ablative of Place Whence: **A.** 258; **B.** 229; **G.** 390; **H.** 462.

Ablative of Quality: **A.** 251; **B.** 224; **G.** 400; **H.** 473 2.

Ablative of Specification: **A.** 253; **B.** 226; **G.** 397; **H.** 480.

Accusative of Extent of Time, with Preposition: **A.** 256 *a*; **B.** 181 2; **G.** 393 Rem. 1; **H.** 417 1.

Two Datives: **A.** 233 *a*; **B.** 191, 2; **G.** 356; **H.** 433.

Clauses following *dignus*: **A.** 320 *f*; **B.** 282 3; **G.** 631 1; **H.** 591 7.

Impersonal Verbs: **A.** 146 *c*; **B.** 138, 11; **G.** 208, 2 note 1; **H.** 302.

First Periphrastic Conjugation: **A.** 113 *b* note; **B.** 115; **G.** 247; **H.** 236.

Construction with *rēfert*: **A.** 222, *a*; **B.** 211, *a*; **G.** 381; **H.** 449.

Reflexive Pronouns: **A.** 196; **B.** 244 I, 11; **G.** 309 1; **H.** 503, 504.

1. Fear ought not to have been aroused in those nations which have never annoyed the Roman people.
2. When Medea fled from Pontus, her father pursued her.
3. Ariobarzanes, who was always friendly to the Roman people, has been driven out of his kingdom.
4. If we had many men of such great courage, the choice would be difficult.
5. We have not always sent to the provinces men of great culture and self-restraint.
6. This king, who has put to death Roman citizens, does not deserve to reign.
7. Our armies have always been a source of safety to the cities of our allies.
8. Cneius Pompey is about to undertake a war with a king who has great armies and fleets.
9. Since Lucius Lucullus is about to withdraw from this war, our allies demand Pompey as commander.
10. It is of little consequence to bestow praise on a general whom the enemy do not fear.
11. The king himself is afraid of the man whom we have sent against him.
12. Let us choose this man who surpasses all others in ability.
13. Through all those years the merchants could not cross the sea in safety.
14. He set out from Brundisium with great speed, and brought the war to an end by midsummer.
15. The king is very powerful in number of men, but the Romans are braver.

## CHAPTER 13.

Double Questions: **A.** 211; **B.** 162 4; **G.** 458; **H.** 380.

*A.* 1. In an eminent commander let us seek not only those qualities which I mentioned a little while ago, but also self-restraint. 2. Are you angry at me, or at the commanders who have done these things? 3. You seem to recognize how great calamities our armies have brought wherever they have gone. 4. Have our armies destroyed more states of the allies, or cities of the enemy, through these years? 5. The army of Pompey has passed the winter with so great self-restraint, that the soldiers have not injured any peaceful citizen.

*B.* Let us not seek for the ability to carry on war in that general in whose army centurionships are sold, and who has no high or noble thoughts (*nihil māgnum* etc. *cōgitet*) regarding the public welfare. Your murmur of assent makes it seem, fellow-citizens, that you are angry at those who have done these things, and that you are not ignorant of how great losses our commanders have brought wherever they have gone. I do not wonder that he who does not control himself cannot control his army.

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## CHAPTER 14.

Dative of Agent: **A.** 232; **B.** 189; **G.** 355; **H.** 431.

*A.* 1. Do you think that some unusual winds bore him so quickly to the farthest shores, or that plunder did not delay him? 2. The statues and other ornaments of Grecian towns ought not to be carried away by those whom we have sent from this city. 3. Men

who can be turned aside from their appointed course ought not to be sent to foreign nations by us. 4. It seems incredible to foreign nations that Roman magistrates were once of such (*hic*) self-restraint. 5. Do you doubt that access (*plur.*) to him on the part of private citizens is easy?

*B.* Let us consider of how great self-restraint is Pompey, who has not been called aside from his appointed course by avarice or pleasure, by which others are accustomed to be delayed. He has been carried to the farthest lands so swiftly, that all foreign nations have looked upon him as someone dropped down from the skies. It is difficult to say whether our allies prefer to command others, or to obey this man who seems on a level with the lowest in affability, although he surpasses princes in dignity.

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## CHAPTER 15.

Clauses with *quā*: *A.* 332 *g*; *B.* 298; *G.* 555; *H.* 595, 1.

*A.* 1. Surely no one can doubt that this war ought to be conducted (*administrāre*) by a brave commander. 2. Our enemies, who fear and hate us, have never despised us. 3. Therefore, not to speak at greater length, when we had suffered a loss in Pontus, the courage of the enemy increased. 4. If fortune should bring Mithradates into the vicinity of those regions, the provinces would not have a sufficiently strong guard. 5. We did not doubt that you would easily protect our allies by your mere name.

*B.* And since men are influenced by rumors, not less than by well-grounded reason, what Mithradates thinks

of our commander is of great importance in (ad) carrying on this war. What name can be more celebrated than that of Pompey, whom you placed in charge of the naval war, when the entire Roman people had demanded him as commander for that war? By his coming Tigranes, who was threatening all Asia, was checked.

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#### CHAPTER 16.

Genitive of the Gerund : **A.** 298 ; **B.** 338 1 ; **G.** 428 ; **H.** 626.

*A.* 1. When all the states of the Cretans wished to surrender themselves to Pompey, it was displeasing to our commander who was in the island. 2. There is no doubt that the man (is) who was sent to Spain by Mithradates was a spy. 3. I remember how great his reputation is (**quantum valeat**) among foreign nations. 4. I have employed moderation in speaking (*genitive*) of the good fortune of this man, just as I ought. 5. There seems to have been a sort of [good] fortune bestowed upon certain men, for the sake of showing (**dēclārāre**) how great favors (**rēs**) the immortal gods confer upon the Roman people.

*B.* I shall speak with great moderation of Maximus, Marcellus, and Scipio, to whom great armies were often entrusted, that my words may not seem offensive to the immortal gods. And so I do not intend to say that not only the enemy, but also the winds and storms obeyed them. But no one ever asked from the immortal gods so many and so great favors as were bestowed upon these men by the immortal gods.

## CHAPTER 17.

Possessive Genitive: **A.** 214 1; **B.** 198; **G.** 362; **H.** 440 1.

*A.* 1. This war ought to be entrusted to Pompey, who is present in those very regions. 2. Quintus Hortensius, whose influence has a great deal of weight, with his remarkable readiness of speech dissents from this view. 3. Since these men acknowledge that the war is unavoidable, let us seek for the truth in the case (*rēs*) itself. 4. If everything ought to be entrusted to one man, Pompey, who is a brave and distinguished man, is most deserving. 5. The safety of the Roman people had more weight than the influence of Quintus Hortensius.

*B.* Why should not Pompey be chosen for this war, since other matters have been entrusted to him with safety to the state, and since all acknowledge that what I have said is true? Although Hortensius and Catulus dissent from this view, yet you can discover the truth from the case itself, because the war is great and Pompey possesses all [desirable] qualities in the highest degree. If the true cause of the Roman people does not prevail with you to-day, we shall be cut off from all the provinces, and we shall not hold sway over the earth.

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CHAPTER 18.

Ablative of Separation: **A.** 243; **B.** 214; **G.** 390; **H.** 461.

*A.* 1. The Rhodians, whose island was small, defended their own harbors and fields. 2. Shall we, whose name has been invincible in naval conflicts, be deprived of our dignity and power? 3. The fleet of

the Carthaginians, whose naval reputation came down (remained) to the memory of our ancestors, was defeated by the Roman people. 4. When we kept (*habère*) Italy safe, the pirates could not be equal to us. 5. Are you not ashamed to be deprived of the Appian Way and of your harbors?

*B.* The Athenians and Carthaginians once held wide sway over the sea, and were very powerful in naval affairs, but they were defeated by our ancestors, to whom they could in no place be equal. Shall we not be able to defend Italy, where all resort from all sides with their wares? If we are deprived of our coasts and harbors, magistrates of the Roman people will be ashamed to ascend to this place, which was adorned by our ancestors with naval trophies.

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#### CHAPTER 19.

Construction with *quō minus*: **A.** 331 *c* 2; **B.** 295 3; **G.** 549; **H.** 568 8.

*A.* 1. I have always preferred to yield to law rather than to your authority. 2. At last we have been freed from that disgrace, and we rule in truth all tribes and nations on land and sea. 3. Are we not worthy to obtain the commander whom we desire for that war? 4. The laws did not hinder Quintus Metellus and Cneius Lentulus from being chosen lieutenants. 5. This commander, who is carrying on war in accordance with the Gabinian law, ought not to be hindered from choosing Gabinius as his lieutenant.

*B.* In a matter of the common safety, Quintus Hortensius, the Roman people who have been freed from



disgrace by one man, and who at last rule all tribes and nations, will not yield to your authority. Is not Pompey worthy to obtain whom he wishes as lieutenant for so great a war, or ought Gabinius be deprived of the glory of the war, which was carried on by the Gabinian law? If anything should hinder the senate from choosing Gabinius as lieutenant, I hope these men (*isti*) will consider how far they dare go.

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## CHAPTER 20.

Indirect Questions: **A.** 334; **B.** 300; **G.** 467; **H.** 649 II.

**A.** 1. Catulus asks you in whom you will place confidence if anything happens to Pompey? 2. Nothing has been done contrary to the traditional usages of our ancestors, because in war they always yielded to [considerations of] utility. 3. The state ought not to be hindered from making use of (enjoying) the ability of an eminent (*summus*) man while the immortal gods permit. 4. Let us suit the forms (*ratiōnēs*) of new plans to the exigencies of the times. 5. Do you not remember who carried on the wars with the Cimbri and Teutons?

**B.** If you ask in whom I will place confidence if anything happens to Pompey, I say that I will place confidence in the consuls. But I differ very widely from Catulus, who says that nothing ought (*oportēre*) to be done contrary to the customs of our ancestors. For our ancestors did not yield to precedent in war. Scipio brought to a successful end two very great wars, and destroyed two cities which especially threatened the Roman people. Caius Marius conducted the war with the Cimbri, and also with the Teutons.

## CHAPTER 21.

Gerundive Construction: **A.** 296; **B.** 339; **G.** 427; **H.** 623.

*A.* 1. Cicero asked what province had been entrusted to this man. 2. The Roman people saw that he was of unusual uprightness, dignity, and courage. 3. The hope of completing the war was entrusted to a very young man, who had been sent as pro-consul. 4. What was so unheard of as that the hope of conducting public affairs successfully should be placed in a Roman knight? 5. The duty of two consuls ought not to have been entrusted to one young man.

*B.* What was so contrary to precedent as that a young man, who in age was far from the senatorial rank (whose age was, etc.), should command an army? What was so unheard of as that the Roman people should see a Roman knight celebrate a triumph? What was so unusual as that the senate should send a private citizen to a great and dangerous war as pro-consul? Cneius Pompey was exempted from the laws, and made consul before he had been permitted to hold any other magistracy, in accordance with the laws.

## CHAPTER 22.

Dative with Special Verbs: **A.** 227; **B.** 187 II.; **G.** 346; **H.** 426.

*A.* 1. We who placed Pompey in command of the war against the pirates can defend our decision against all who disapprove. 2. We consulted the interests of the state when we did this, and were not ruled by your

advice (*plur.*). 3. Our commander has so conducted himself, that all yield to his authority. 4. We have been in great disfavor among foreign nations, on account of those who have been sent to them with military power. 5. We have not sought allies for the sake of plundering their cities.

*B.* If you had acted rashly when you chose Pompey to put in command of the war against the pirates, these men would rightly attempt to control your wishes by their judgment. But they confess that you brought safety to the whole world and honor to the state. Since this is so, let Catulus and Hortensius yield to the influence of the whole Roman people. For they know that we have sent armies against our friends and allies, under a pretence of sending them against the enemy, and that we are in great disfavor among our allies.

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#### CHAPTER 23.

Expression of Prohibitions: **A.** 269 *a*; **B.** 276, *c*; **G.** 270, Rem. 2; **H.** 561.

*A.* 1. Cneius Pompey was demanded, not only on account of the renown of his military achievements, but also on account of his self-restraint. 2. Do not entrust everything to a man who has been enriched by public money. 3. This case ought not to be decided (*cōfirmāre*) by precedent, since Pompey himself is distinguished by great achievements. 4. Do not think this man is setting out to the province with an army. 5. Since Caius Curio and Caius Cassius do not dissent, we shall not yield (*parēre*) to the authority of Hortensius.

*B.* Although we have had commanders who were able to overcome the armies of the kings in regular battle, yet these same men were not fit to be sent to this Asiatic war, because they could not keep their hands from the royal treasure. They had been enriched by the public funds, and had set out to the provinces with so great greed that no state which was rich seemed to have been subdued, and no state which seemed to have been subdued was rich.

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#### CHAPTER 24.

Substantive Clauses with Verbs of Urging, etc.: **A.** 331; **B.** 295 1; **G.** 546; **H.** 565.

*A.* 1. Marcus Cicero praised the law of Caius Manlius, and urged him not to fear the threats of anyone. 2. So great a multitude was present that Manlius had no doubt (did not doubt) about the undertaking (*rēs*), or the ease of its accomplishment. 3. Do not dread the threats of those who do not think the gods preside over this city. 4. It is easy to ward off danger when we are protected by uprightness. 5. Cicero urged Hortensius not to seek any favor for himself which was not advantageous to the state.

*B.* Since the Rōman people thought I possessed sufficient courage and perseverance, they urged me to approve the law of Manlius, and not to fear the threats of anyone. I am not doing this at the request of Pompey, nor do I seek protection from danger, because I have always been protected by uprightness. Therefore, whatever I have undertaken in this cause, I have undertaken

entirely for the sake of the public welfare, because I ought to prefer the safety of the provinces to my own interests.

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## TENTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 13-24.)

Dative of Agent: **A.** 232; **B.** 189; **G.** 355; **H.** 431.  
 Genitive of Possession: **A.** 214 1; **B.** 198; **G.** 362; **H.** 440 1.  
 Gerund (Genitive): **A.** 298; **B.** 338 1; **G.** 428; **H.** 626.  
 Gerundive Construction: **A.** 296; **B.** 339; **G.** 427; **H.** 623.  
 Indirect Questions: **A.** 334; **B.** 300; **G.** 467; **H.** 649 II.  
 Expression of Prohibitions. **A.** 269 *a*; **B.** 276, *c*; **G.** 270, Rem. 2; **H.** 561.  
 Clauses with *quā*: **A.** 332 *g*; **B.** 298; **G.** 555; **H.** 595, 1.  
 Construction with *quō minus*: **A.** 331 *e* 2; **B.** 295 3; **G.** 549 **H.** 568 8.

1. We ought to send a man whom the enemy will not despise. 2. It is no longer doubtful that these states wish to give themselves up to us. 3. The cities of our allies ought not to be destroyed by our army. 4. No one doubts that Pompey is able to bring this war to an end. 5. The enemy know that Pompey possesses ability to carry on war. 6. The army of the Roman people defeated Antiochus, but yet we are deprived of our provinces. 7. Our commanders, because of their desire for plundering, have often made war on our allies. 8. Many cities of the enemy have been destroyed by Pompey, but the allies do not fear his coming. 9. Lucullus did not hinder Mithradates from sending an ambassador to Spain. 10. No one can doubt what this man has accomplished. 11. Nothing shall hinder me from undertaking the cause of the Roman people.

12. Aulus Gabinius proposed a law regarding the appointment of a commander against the pirates. 13. Do not, fellow-citizens, neglect this war and the danger of our allies. 14. I promise you whatever of influence I possess for the accomplishment of this thing. 15. Do not be angry at me because I have said this.

## ORATION FOR ARCHIAS.

### CHAPTER 1.

Complementary Infinitive: **A.** 271; **B.** 328; **G.** 280 1 (*b*); **H.** 607.

*A.* 1. If I have any readiness in speaking, it has sprung from the training of Aulus Licinius. 2. I will bring assistance to him by whose advice my voice has been trained. 3. Aulus Licinius will not wonder that I speak thus, since all arts have a sort of common bond. 4. I cannot deny that my voice has been a means of safety to some. 5. We ought not to shrink from those pursuits by which we can bring safety to others.

*B.* Since Cicero sees that his voice has been the means of safety to some, and that by his readiness in speaking he has been able to help others, he certainly ought, as far as it is in his power, to speak in defense of (*prō*) this man, who, in his own right, claims the benefit of this discipline. For Aulus Licinius has been his leader in (*ad*) choosing and carrying on the plan of those pursuits to which Cicero has always been devoted.

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### CHAPTER 2.

Agreement of Participles: **A.** 186; **B.** 233 3; **G.** 211; **H.** 394 1..

*A.* 1. It seems strange to you that in a state trial I do not use the language of the forum, as I speak (*pres.*

*part.*) before these jurors. 2. You ask me to speak (*not infin.*) on behalf of a great poet before a Roman praetor. 3. The jurors have permitted me to speak freely of the pursuits of liberal culture and of literature. 4. Since Aulus Licinius is a citizen, we cannot set him aside. 5. The privilege which you have given is especially (*māximē*) suited to me, as I speak on behalf of this very learned man.

*B.* Cicero asks that the jurors will grant him this favor [namely], that they will suffer him to use a style of speaking at variance with forensic pleading. He knows that if he is permitted (*impersonal const.*) to speak rather freely of the pursuits of literature, he will cause them to think that Aulus Licinius is a citizen.

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#### CHAPTER 3.

Ablative in Apposition with Locative: **A.** 184 *c*; **B.** 169 *4*; **G.** 411 *Rem*; 3; **H.** 393 *7*.

*A.* 1. You were born at Rome, a city full of Greek arts. 2. Archias quickly surpassed all who had not been trained to the pursuits of liberal culture. 3. At Rome, a city abounding in learned men, Greek arts will not be neglected. 4. When you came to Rome, you found a consul who considered you worthy of citizenship. 5. Since he lived with Catulus, he held the Luculli bound by [the ties of] intimate acquaintance.

*B.* Archias, first at Antioch, afterwards in Greece and Italy, surpassed all in genius, and was presented with citizenship by the people of Tarentum, Rhegium, and Naples. When he came to Rome, he was imme-



diately received into the home of the Luculli. He was pleasing to the consuls, was honored (*colere*) by Crassus, Drusus, and Cato, and held bound to him by the ties of familiar intercourse all who wished to learn anything.

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#### CHAPTER 4.

Accusative of Place to Which: **A.** 258; **B.** 182; **G.** 337; **H.** 418.

*A.* 1. When we had departed from the province, we came to Rome and were enrolled with (*apud*) the praetor. 2. Citizenship would have been given you if you had made declaration before Metellus. 3. When Aulus Licinius had come to Heraclea, he desired (*velle*) that citizenship should be given him. 4. Envoys have come to say that this man has been enrolled at Heraclea, a city of Italy. 5. Although he had had a residence at Rome for ten years, Gratius denied that he had been enrolled as a citizen.

*B.* By the law of Silvanus and Carbo, citizenship is given to all who have been enrolled in confederate cities, have a residence in Italy, and are enrolled with the praetor at Rome within sixty days. Most honorable men have come with proof, and Gratius cannot deny, that Archias was enrolled at Heraclea. And we know that he had a residence at Rome when the law was passed, and that he made declaration with the praetor, Metellus.

## CHAPTER 5.

Ablative of Quality: **A.** 251; **B.** 224; **G.** 400; **H.** 473 2.

*A.* 1. You see that Metellus is a man of great carefulness, and that the name of Aulus Licinius is on his lists. 2. We often bestow citizenship on men of the greatest (**summus**) ability, who have come to Rome. 3. Will you reject this man, upon whom the people of Tarentum wish to bestow citizenship? 4. If he had not been with the army of Lucullus, you would not ask for the census lists. 5. This man's right of citizenship has been proven by the laws.

*B.* Since at the time of the last census Archias was with the army, he was not enrolled at Rome, but a will was made by him, and Lucius Lucullus reported him to the treasury among the beneficiaries, according to the laws of Rome.

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## CHAPTER 6.

Genitive of Indefinite Value: **A.** 252 *a*; **B.** 203 3; **G.** 379, 380; **H.** 448.

*A.* 1. Grattius, who was not [a man] of great ability, asked Cicero why he was pleased with this poet. 2. He confessed that pleasure which had called him aside from the interests of the Roman people was of little importance. 3. Who, pray, can find fault with Cicero if he considers that dangers are of little importance? 4. We knew from what source Cicero was drawing the learning by which his mind was refreshed from the din of the forum. 5. I am delighted with this man, because he has left to me portraiture of the bravest Romans, to be placed before me in conducting the public business.

*B.* But why should I be so exceedingly delighted with this poet? Because I derive from him those principles which are of the greatest value. He refreshes my mind after this din in the forum, and furnishes [the means] whereby I am able to endure so many (tot) struggles. I am devoted to these studies, and have persuaded myself from my youth that those portraitures of very brave men, which the Greek and Latin writers have left us, ought to be studied and imitated.

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CHAPTER 7.

Gerundive Construction: **A.** 296; **B.** 339; **G.** 427; **H.** 623.

*A.* 1. It is difficult to prove that all those very men were accomplished in the learning which we exalt by our praises. 2. Of this number is Marcus Cato, who was assisted by the poets in the acquisition of virtue. 3. Those pursuits by which youth is nourished, old age delighted, and prosperity adorned, are not of small importance. 4. Although there are many men of excellent spirit without learning, nevertheless we are delighted by these pursuits at home, and not hindered by them when abroad. 5. These pursuits, which furnish so great reward, aid in the adornment of youth.

*B.* You ask: "What? has not (nōnne) natural ability without learning often been effectual in obtaining praise?" I admit that not all very eminent men have been accomplished in letters, but these studies have assisted many in the comprehension and practice of virtue. For by these studies youth is nourished, old age is cheered, and [with them] we are delighted both at home and abroad.

## CHAPTER 8.

Deliberative Subjunctive (Rhetorical Questions): **A.** 268; **B.** 277; **G.** 265; **H.** 557.

**A.** 1. Gracefulness of body seems to have been given Roscius to win our love. 2. Who of you is of so rude a mind as not to admire this incredible activity of mind? 3. Should I not defend in every way this man, who is esteemed (*probāre*) by all? 4. What savage nation would dishonor the name of poet? 5. The name of Ennius was sacred among the Roman people, and he seemed to have been entrusted [to them] as it were, by the gift of the gods.

**B.** If Roscius won so much love by the excellence and beauty of his art, shall Archias be disregarded, whom the gift of the gods seems to commend to us as animated by a divine spirit? Nay, more (*immō vērō*), if Ennius called poets sacred, this man, who seems to have attained to the praise of the ancient writers, ought to be defended in every way.

## CHAPTER 9.

Ablative Absolute, Equivalent to Subordinate Clause: **A.** 255 *d*; **B.** 227 2; **G.** 665-667; **H.** 489 1.

**A.** 1. Who would not permit Archias to celebrate his fame? 2. Caius Marius was rather uncultivated in regard to these pursuits, yet he very readily allowed Archias to celebrate his exploits in verse. 3. Themistocles heard very willingly the poet by whom the deeds which he had performed were celebrated. 4. While Lucullus was in command, the countless forces of the Armenians

were routed, and the city of the Cyziceni was preserved from attack. 5. When the fleet of the enemy was sunk and [their] leaders slain in the naval battle off Tenedos, great honor was added to the Roman people.

*B.* This man, who has touched upon the affairs of the Cimbri, and gained the favor of even Caius Marius, and whose whole genius has been devoted to celebrating the glory of Rome, ought not to be rejected by us, especially when by his own inclination and by law he belongs to us. He bestowed great honor upon the Roman people when he extolled to the heavens the great grandfather of Cato, and when he honored the Marcelli with praise.

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#### CHAPTER 10.

Relative Clauses of Cause: **A.** 321 *b*; **B.** 283 3; **G.** 633; **H.** 592.

*A.* 1. You are greatly mistaken in that (because) you think Greek is read less than Latin. 2. If the Iliad had not been written, Achilles would not have found a herald for his valor. 3. Theophanes was fortunate because he was presented with citizenship. 4. The attention of a worthless poet was considered worthy of praise by Sulla, who ordered a reward to be bestowed upon him. 5. When this man had been received into citizenship (*abl. abs.*), we desired that our fame should penetrate as far as (*eō . . . quō*) our arms had gone.

*B.* Alexander the Great said that Achilles was fortunate because he found Homer as the panegyrist of his glory; Pompey gave citizenship to Theophanes the Mitylenaeon, and [his] action (*rēs*) was approved by the soldiers; and a bad poet of the people was presented

with a reward by Sulla. Could not this man, then, who has been sought by many cities, and who has celebrated (written concerning) the deeds of the Roman people, have obtained citizenship from his friends, Metellus Pius and the Luculli?

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## CHAPTER 11.

Use of *quisque* with Superlative: **A.** 93 c; **B.** 252 5 c; **G.** 318 2; **H.** 515 2.

*A.* 1. Achilles was fortunate because he found Homer as the herald of his valor. 2. All the noblest men confess that they are attracted by the desire of praise. 3. Cicero said that the soul looked forward to something in the future. 4. A certain noble instinct (*virtūs*) has always urged on all the noblest men. 5. We know that Cicero's name was not laid aside with the time of his life.

*B.* It cannot be concealed that philosophers who inscribe their names in the books which they write, are influenced by the desire for praise. And since in this city commanders of armies have cherished the shrines of the Muses, I shall not hesitate to make confession of my own love of glory. For if there were no reward in the future for toils and dangers, I would not have exposed (*exercēre*) myself to so great dangers.

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## CHAPTER 12.

Genitive of Quality: **A.** 215; **B.** 203; **G.** 365; **H.** 440 3.

*A.* 1. We are not so narrow minded as not to be delighted with the statues of eminent men. 2. All the

best men who are engaged in public affairs think that the memory of their deeds will be everlasting. 3. Since Archias is of that number which has always been received under our protection, we ought to assist him. 4. I beg of you, jurors, that if a man of so great genius ought to be approved, you will receive in good part what has been said.

*B.* But I must speak briefly, in accordance with my custom. I hope that you have received in good part what I have said; that you will preserve a man of such genius and worth that they have been testified to by Lucullus, and by the tablets of Metellus; and that you will receive under your protection this poet, who has always done honor to the exploits of your generals.

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### ELEVENTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 1-12.)

Ablative Absolute Equivalent to Subordinate Clause: **A.** 255 *d*; **B.** 227 2; **G.** 665-667; **H.** 489 1.

Ablative in Apposition with Locative: **A.** 184 *c*; **B.** 169 4; **G.** 411 Rem. 3; **H.** 393 7.

Accusative of Place to Which: **A.** 258; **B.** 182; **G.** 337; **H.** 418.

Genitive of Indefinite Value: **A.** 252 *a*; **B.** 203 3; **G.** 379, 380; **H.** 448.

Genitive of Quality: **A.** 215; **B.** 203; **G.** 365; **H.** 440 3.

Complementary Infinitive: **A.** 271; **B.** 328; **G.** 280 1 (*b*); **H.** 607.

Relative Clause of Cause: **A.** 321 *b*; **B.** 283 3; **G.** 633; **H.** 592.

Superlative with *quisque*: **A.** 93 *c*; **B.** 252 5 *c*; **G.** 318 2; **H.** 515 2.

1. You who despise fame ought not to be named in the books which you write. 2. For many years Archias

had his home at Heraclea, a city of Italy. 3. The Tarentines were accustomed to bestow citizenship on men who had written of the deeds of their commanders. 4. At Antioch, a city of Asia, this poet was honored by many distinguished men. 5. Aulus Licinius set out to Rome, that he might make declaration before the praetor. 6. Do you think the praise of poets and historians is of little importance? 7. If this man had not come to Rome, citizenship would have been given him by the men of Naples. 8. In Italy citizenship has always been considered of great importance. 9. As a learned man is presiding over the court, I shall speak rather freely of the pursuits of liberal culture. 10. Lucullus seems to have been a brave commander, because he routed the forces of the Armenians. 11. After the fleet was sunk, the army of the enemy was routed. 12. All the most fortunate commanders have had historians of their achievements. 13. This poet is a man of great ability, and ought to be presented with citizenship. 14. All the most learned men have been devoted to these pursuits, and have honored poets. 14. You are a fortunate man in that you have come to Rome.



## SELECTED LETTERS.

## I.

(AD FAM. V. 7.)

WITH the utmost reliance upon your good-will toward me, I thought that your letter would contain some congratulation on account of my services for the country's safety.

Your official letter to the senate has inspired the hope that your recent enemies will be struck down and overwhelmed. There is no doubt that, although you fear to offend any one by zealous efforts on my behalf, our intimacy and the public weal will unite us and bind us together.

Be assured that there is nothing in which I rejoice so much as in the services of friends ; and if I shall not be able to make fair return, they will be quite willing for the balance of services to remain in their favor.

You are ignorant of the lack I felt in your letter, and although it expresses pleasure because, as you say, the whole world pronounces favorable judgment on my acts, I think nevertheless that you, who are greater than Africanus, are too little in sympathy politically and personally with me who am much less than Laelius.

## II

(AD ATT. II. 23; Q. FR. I. 2.)

I very much regret the position of Sampsiceramus. I am quite sure he wants to share his chagrin with me, and to take part in public affairs. Although I am distracted with a great amount of business in the forum, I write no letters except with my own hand. I would write more often, and at greater length, if I thought it would be a source of pleasure to you. You can judge how great unanimity there is on the part of all in word and deed, from the great talk of my exploits and desire for them. One can hardly believe how much respect the leaders of Pompey's party have lost. You will be much interested in knowing the condition of the state. For my part, I have great hopes that the tribunes will not fail my cause. I stake much upon the zealous love of loyal men for me; and, what is most important, they promise to use force in resisting Clodius, so that we shall come off with increased renown. Cato came near being killed the 13th of November for bringing suit against Gabinius on a charge of bribery. Farewell.

## III.

(AD ATT. III. 1-7.)

I can only beg you to keep up a hope for the best, but without lessening any of your preparations. It would have been a great advantage to me, Atticus, to have had you with me at Vibo, whither I went. O, that I might requite you for compelling me to turn my course from

Sicily. I beg you to attribute my hasty departure from Vibo to the bill proposed for my ruin. I am much grieved that nothing happens more favorable than to turn my course in the direction of Brundisium.

I know not how to thank you, because you, when I am thoroughly tired of life, love me with the same love as ever. I fear to go (*teneō*) to Brundisium immediately, because the journey involves too great dangers, and I shall be unable to hold out. Inform Terentia of the amendment I have heard of, and take care to come to me at Thurii on the 7th of April.

As to your urging me to write to you from near Tarentum on the 14th of April, let me say, I am so broken-spirited that when I want to write I am overcome with tears. When I read your letters, I can hardly keep from doing violence to myself. Against my staying in Epirus, in the first place is the fear that my enemies will make it out to be within the four-hundred-mile limit, and, in the second place, I cannot discuss personally with my friends what I shall have to do. My hesitation about Athens does not arise from any hope that my fortunes will change. For many reasons it is desirable for me to stop longer, and especially since I wish to form definite plans about my future.

#### IV.

(AD FAM. XIV. 4)

Terentia, best and most faithful of wives, when you are not with me, I seem utterly lost. I hope at some time I shall be able to make some requital to Marcus Laenius Flaccus for his hospitality and friendship. If I

go to Cyzicum I shall remain there ten days. You say you regret not being able to write more often. Should I ask you to write more often? To strengthen the hope of my return, you regarded no danger to your life; and, though but a weak woman, you have often reassured me. We have always acted toward our fellow-men as each one deserved: would that they had all deserved well of us! Very few of them now have much sense of duty, excepting the friends who cannot be deterred from furnishing hope of regaining my safety. If we make any mistake, I don't know what will become of my little Tullia. Her marriage and her good name must be regarded. However matters turn out, I would like you to think me much strengthened by your letters. We have committed no fault for which we should be robbed, except that our ruin is due to our virtues. So far as you are able, take care to keep possession of some property. I have always served my friends; and if they would help me I should regain my marks of honor, as well as my property. My slaves far surpass my friends in allegiance to me. Clodius Philataerus, because of ill-health, will leave Brundisium either on the 29th or 30th of April. He intends to go to Rome.

Let us bear our ill-fortune in whatever way we can, and when all is over, do you come to me in Brundisium.

## V.

(AD ATT. IV. 1.)

By your letters I see you think I was more imprudent than others because I made a set speech giving my opin-

ion in regard to the corn supply. The people came to the city in the greatest crowds on the 4th of August to carry the law for my recall ; consequently grain became very dear. Pompey was urged to take the management of the supply, and the senate decreed that a law should be proposed. At the demand of the people I had given my vote in favor. At the reading of the decree there was great applause on their part. The next day I made an address by permission of the magistrates, saying that Pompey had chosen me chief among his deputies, and that he would consider me his second self in all things. But I am in trouble over my property ; for another law has been proposed by Caius Messius, giving Pompey power over all the money, besides a fleet and an army. I do not want such a law, nor does Pompey. But my enemies cry out that this law of Messius is my fault ; that if I had not voted for the other law it would not have been passed, and this would not have been proposed. Therefore I fear that the consuls, at the instigation of my enemies, will neither contract for a new house nor annul the consecration. I am very much in need of your advice in restoring my plundered and scattered property. I have had no one to whom I might give letters for you safely. I now congratulate you on my return.

For prosperity my influence in the senate is not great, but for adversity great enough. Because of the pleasantness of our friendship in past time, I would rather see you than any one else.

At Brundisium, on my way to Rome, little Tullia met me on her birthday. A crowd thronged about us with

the greatest applause, to show their joy. To speak frankly, there was not a man of any class, excepting a few enemies, but came with gladness and exultation to meet me. Now that I'm at Rome, and have begun a new life, as it were, I beg you to return and enjoy the fruits of your labors for my recall.

# INDEX.

The figures refer to pages on which occur grammar references explaining the construction named.

## ABLATIVE:

- Absolute, Equivalent to Subordinate Clause, 96, 99.
- Accompaniment, 51, 54.
- Agent, 44, 47.
- Cause, 62, 67.
- Comparison, 20, 23.
- Manner, 57, 60, 77.
- Means, 52, 54.
- Place Whence, 70, 78.
- Place Where, 64, 67, 75.
- Quality, 72, 78, 94.
- Separation, 12, 15, 83.
- Specification, 76, 78.
- Time, 43, 47.
- Way by Which, 27, 30.
- In Apposition with Locative, 92, 99.
- With Certain deponents, 19, 23, 46, 47.
- With *dignus*, 50, 54, 70.
- With *frētus*, 37, 38.
- With Verbs of Asking, 52, 54.

## ACCUSATIVE:

- Extent of time with preposition, 77, 78.
- In Exclamations, 9, 15.
- Place to which, 45, 47, 93, 99.
- Two Accusatives with Verbs of Naming, etc., 22, 23.

## AGREEMENT of Participles, 25, 30, 91.

APODOSIS in Simple Conditional Sentences, 56, 60.

APPOSITION, 13, 15.

ATTRACTION of Relative Pronoun, 36, 38.

*causā*, Construction with, 59, 60.

## CAUSAL CLAUSES:

With *cum*, 65, 67.

With *quod*, 13, 15.

Relative, 97, 99.

CLAUSES of Characteristic, 14, 15, 66.

COMPARATIVE with Standard of Comparison Omitted, 28, 30.

## CONDITIONAL SENTENCES:

First Type (Nothing Implied), 20, 23. (Future More Vivid), 27, 30. (Apodosis), 56, 60.

Second Type (Future Less Vivid), 17, 23.

Third Type (Contrary to Fact), 16, 23. (Irregular Tense Use), 21, 23.

In Indirect Discourse, 49, 54.

## *cum*:

Temporal, 43, 47, 71.

Causal, 65, 67.

DATES, 11, 15.

## DATIVE:

- Agent, 36, 38, 80, 89.
- Indirect Object, 17, 23.
- Possessor, 48, 54, 70.
- Reference, 25, 30.
- Separation, 50, 54.
- Two Datives, 73, 79.
- With Adjectives, 41, 47.
- With Compounds, 35, 38.
- With Special Verbs, 57, 60, 86.
- dēbui* with Present Infinitive, 45, 47.

## DEFECTIVE VERBS, 51, 55.

*dignus*:

- Ablative after, 50, 54, 70.
  - Followed by Clause, 72, 79.
- DOUBLE QUESTIONS, 29, 30, 80.
- dum, donec, and quoad.* Construction with, 48, 55.
- dum modo* with Subjunctive, 31, 39.
- fore ut* used for Future Infinitive, 26, 30.
- frētus* with Ablative, 37, 38.

## GENITIVE:

- Appositional, 32, 38.
- Indefinite Value, 18, 23, 94, 99.
- Objective, 19, 23.
- Partitive with Adverbs and Neuter Adjectives, 66, 67.
- Possessive, 83, 89.
- Predicate, 33, 39.
- Quality, 10, 15, 98, 99.
- Subjective, 62, 67.
- With *proprius*, 34, 39.
- With Verbs of Remembering, etc., 56, 60.

## GERUND:

- Ablative, 58, 60.
- Genitive, 82, 89.

## GERUNDIVE CONSTRUCTION, 46, 47, 86, 89, 95.

*iam pridem* with Imperfect, 58, 61.

IMPERSONAL VERBS, 69, 79.

INDICATIVE MODE with *ut*, 42, 47.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE, CONDITIONAL SENTENCES, 49, 54.

INDIRECT OBJECT, 17, 23.

INDIRECT QUESTION, 26, 30, 85, 89.

INFINITIVE, COMPLEMENTARY, 91, 99.

*interest* and *rēfert*, Construction with, 59, 61, 74.

INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES, 10, 15.

INTRANSITIVE VERBS, Passive Use with Dative, 53, 55.

*iste*, Use of, 29, 30.

*licet*, Construction with, 11, 15.

LOCATIVE, 42, 47.

*nē . . . quidem*, Position of, 26, 30.

OMISSION of *ut*, 26, 30.

*paenitet*, Construction with, 66, 67.

PARTICIPLES: Agreement of, 25, 30, 91.

PASSIVE USE of Intransitive Verbs with Dative, 53, 55.

## PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION:

First, 35, 39, 74, 79.

Second, 28, 30.

POSITION of *nē . . . quidem*, 26, 30.

*potior*, Construction with, 33, 39.

PRESENT INFINITIVE with *dēbui*, 45, 47.

PRESENT TENSE with *iam pridem*, *iam diū*, etc., 34, 39.

PRETERITIVE VERBS, 14, 15.

PROHIBITIONS, 87, 89.

## PRONOUNS:

Reflexive, 32, 39, 74, 79.

Relative, Attraction of, 36, 38.



*proprius* with Genitive, 34, 39.

PURPOSE CLAUSES:

Negative, 59, 61.

Substantive, 59, 61, 88.

With Ellipsis of Main Clause,  
49, 55.

*quam* with Superlative, 44, 47.

*quamquam*, Construction with, 31,  
39.

QUESTIONS:

Double, 29, 30, 80.

Indirect, 26, 30, 85, 89.

Rhetorical, 63, 68, 96.

*quā*, Clauses with, 81, 89.

*quisque* with Superlative, 98, 99.

*quō minus*, Construction with, 84,  
89.

*quoniam*, Construction with, 41,  
47.

*rēfert* and *interest*, Construction  
with, 59, 61, 74, 79.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS, 32, 39, 74,  
79.

RELATIVE CLAUSES:

Cause, 97, 99.

Characteristic, 14, 15, 166.

Result, 64, 67.

RESULT CLAUSES:

Relative, 64, 67.

With *ut*, 37, 39.

RHETORICAL QUESTIONS, 63, 68.

*simul atque*, Tense with, 16, 23.

SUBJUNCTIVE:

Concessive use, 66, 68,

Deliberative (Rhetorical Ques-  
tions), 63, 68, 96.

Hortatory (Volitive), 22, 23.

Optative, 18, 23.

In Clauses of Characteristic, 14,  
15.

With Verbs of Fearing, 63, 68.

With *dum modo*, 31, 39.

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES:

Introduced by *quod*, 9, 15.

Of Purpose, 59, 61, 88.

Of Result, 53, 55.

SUPERLATIVE:

With *quam*, 44, 47.

With *quisque*, 98, 99.

SUPINE:

Former (*in -um*), 12, 15.

Latter (*in -ū*), 21, 23.

TENSE:

Irregular use in Conditional  
Clauses, 21, 23.

Present with *iam pridem*, 34, 39.

With *simul atque*, 16, 23.

*ut*:

Indicative Mode with, 42, 47.

Omission of, 26, 30.

*vestrī* and *vestrum*, 65, 68.













